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Formerly Millard's Review

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COMBATTING BOLSHEVISM IN CHINA

ON the occasion of the passage through Russia some two months ago of the Japanese fliers to Europe a reception was held at which, according to a report, a prominent Bolshevist official said to the Japanese fliers, "At one time to insult a Russian one had only to call him an Asiatic—now we are proud to be called Asiatics." This is, of course, merely a modern confession of the truth of the old saying, "Scratch a Russian and you'll find a Tatar—but during modern times not until the Bolshevists came into control have the people of Russia been led to refer with pride to their Asiatic ancestry. It is undeniably true that a considerable part of the population of Russia is Eurasiatic in its origin: the most elementary study of the history of the country will demonstrate that such is the case. In the days of Genghis Khan that great conqueror's armies swept across the illimitable plains of central Asia and northern Europe and for some two centuries his descendants, the Khans of Central Asia, held the Grand Dukes of Moscow in thrall. It was not until the time of Peter the Great, in the eighteenth century, that Russia began to look toward Western Europe rather than toward southeastern Europe and Central Asia for guidance, and it was no small task which Peter set himself when he began to twist the double-headed Eagle, which the Russian rulers had heired from Byzantium, so that both its heads should gaze Westward. From the days of Peter to those of Nicholas, Russia has proudly counted itself a European power. Under the Bolshevists the Russian pendulum is now swinging again toward the Orient. The reasons for this are fairly clear. First of all there is something of the zeal of a new religion which is moving the Bolshevist leaders to spread their "doctrine" over the face of the earth; from the very beginning of their rise to power in 1917 they have announced boldly their determination to innoculate all peoples with the virus of Bolshevism. The nations of Europe have, however, with remarkable and disappointing unanimity turned a cold shoulder to Bolshevism; few have shown any interest whatever in the gospel preached by Lenin and Trotsky and their followers. Hence the altogether natural recrudescence of interest among the Russian leaders in the peoples of the Far East and of Asia generally. If the Bolshevists cannot convert the world by attack on the West they will attempt to convert it through the back door of the East—that is, if the Eastern peoples will but permit them to do so. There are, in addition, remarkably rich and and fruitful markets which the representatives of Bolshevist Russia seem no less interested in than their confreres of Tsarist Russia before them. Worthy exponents

as they are of the doctrine that the laborer is worthy of his hire the Russian Bolshevists are firmy of the opinion that if they "convert" China to the beauties of socialism the least the Chinese can do is to reimburse them by letting them dip deeply into the rich pockets of land. And so it is not at all surprising that the Russians who are Bolshevists now should follow the lead and the precedent established by the Russians who were "imperialists" under Tsar Nicholas II. As it was at the end of the nineteeth century so it is at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century. The question which now faces us is whether Bolshevist Russia will be more successful than Tsarist Russia.

MANY are the stories which have been told of the designs of the Bolshevists upon China, and many the attempts to explain all of the disconcerting developments in China incidental to the growth of nationalism and independence of international leading-strings, as being the result of Bolshevist machinations. Many of the tales told may be dismissed as propaganda pure and simple, but others may not, and certainly *conditions* such as are to be found in Mongolia, Manchuria and Kwangtung may not be airily dismissed. There can be small doubt that, for the time being at least, Mongolia lies sungly within the stomach of the Red Bear and that part of northern Manchuria around the Chinese Eastern Railway—including control of the railway itself—is under Russian control. The same holds, as every one knows, of a considerable part of Kwangtung, while reports has it that the influence of Bolshevism in Fukien and Szechuen is far from weak. Finally the affiliation which apparently exists between Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and Red Russia and the presence of Russian soldiers of a deep red hue in the Kuominchun armies contribute still further to the discomfort of the enemies of Bolshevism.

A few weeks ago several letters appeared in the correspondence columns of a local journal suggesting that the forces in China which are opposed to Bolshevism should organize themselves to combat the further spread of this evil disease. It was suggested that a fund be started for the purpose of putting out anti-Bolshevist propaganda and that the Chinese and foreigners should cooperate in this work for a common cause. A good deal of enthusiasm for the idea was expressed, but recently nothing has been heard of it in the local press. It may be that such a scheme would work but frankly we doubt it. A distinguished employe of the Shanghai Municipal Council in an address given some time ago on the dangers of Bolshevism to China expressed the opinion that propaganda from Russia might be expected to continue as long as the funds hold out—and that there is nothing to indicate a speedy bankruptcy of the propaganda chest. It is extremely unlikely that funds comparable to those sent in by Bolshevist Russia could be collected in Shanghai—or in all China, for that matter—for the purpose of anti-Bolshevist propaganda. And the reasons why this is so are not so very far to seek. In the first place the Chinese generally are not as much excited over the spread of Bolshevism as are some of the Westerners in China: among "foreign devils" there is little to choose—and it may well be that the devils will fight each other and leave the field to China in the end. In other words China is still relying on her age-old policy of playing off one foreign "barbarian" against another; China still hopes against hope that the "Gold Dust Twins"—International Jealousy and International Competition may clean and put her house in order! Another reason why Chinese may hesitate to cooperate in fighting Bolshevism, in the way which has been suggested locally, is that this may be considered as merely a "generous gesture" about which we read so much nowadays—and China is more or less fed up with hot air and generous gestures.

IT is, on the whole, rather surprising that so much more apprehension, excitement and irritation should be found in the columns of foreign press than in those of the Chinese—especially as there are the undoubted signs of Bolshevist aggression mentioned above. There is almost totally lacking any feeling of fear of Bolshevism to be found among the Chinese, and a notable coolness toward any project for fighting Bolshevism by propaganda. The Chinese swallowed so much propaganda during the years 1914 to 1918 and got such a horrible jolt over the Shantung affair in 1919 that they have nowadays no appetite for propaganda in either large or small doses. There must, nevertheless, be some reason or reasons for the general lack of fear of the horrors of Bolshevism permeating this country since the general attitude is much like that of the vaccinated man near small-pox—indifference rather than trepidation.

WHY China is indifferent may, we believe, be explained in two ways which may be summarized under the headings *previous experience* and *present conditions*. No one who has talked with numbers of Chinese on the subject of contemporary conditions in China can fail to have been impressed by an attitude of weariness and disillusionment which accompanies age. When the very modern Westerner describes some new theory or invention to a Chinese he is more than likely to be met with an indifferent lack of interest and faintly perceptible shrug of one who would say, "Yes, we tried *that* scheme (or invented *that* machine) in the period of Yao and Shun—or thereabout." A kind of "This too shall pass away" type of mind is extremely common among the people of China; sometimes it is well that they have cultivated such a state of mind—and sometimes it is ill.

TO the average Westerner, Socialism originated with Karl Marx, a German Hebrew of the smug *Bourgeoisie* who flourished in the middle of the nineteenth century. But to the Chinese, Socialism is to be traced *at least* as far back as the Sung dynasty, to the time of Wang An-shih (1021-1086 A. D.) who for eighteen years ruled China as Prime Minister under the emperor Shen Tsung. For eighteen years Wang An-shih was given the opportunity to try out his socialistic schemes—and then he was dismissed and most of his work was undone. Is it then surprising that many Chinese should argue from earlier history that their country has little to fear from Bolshevism? Their confidence in the wisdom and the experience of their country is such that they do not fear another trial of socialistic theories—or else they feel that Wang An-shih did not have a really fair trial and that it may be well to let the Bolshevists of the twentieth century try to finish the work begun by Wang almost nine hundred years ago.

THE second reason, as hinted above, is that Bolshevism or Communism is not fitted to present day China, and that the good sense of the Chinese will show them that what *may* be one

men's food is another man's poison. The *Far Eastern Times* of Tientsin in a recent issue of a few weeks ago showed, in both its English and its Chinese sections, why Bolshevism is not fitted for China whatever may be its merits or demerits in Russia. Four reasons are advanced by the editors of that journal: "In the first place, China is not an industrial country and, therefore, offers no opportunity for Marxian materialism to work out its natural consequences. According to Marx, communism will succeed only in a fully developed, industrial society... Applying this test to China, we find an agricultural community not yet emerged from the handicraft stage of production . . . . Compared with the Russia of the Tsarist times, China is, industrially speaking, in a far more backward stage of development. While Russia even fails to establish a true regime of communist utopia, we had better be more modest in our aspirations." Secondly, Chinese society being essentially agricultural, and class consciousness being conspicuous by its absence, there is no chance for Communism which, according to Marx, depends upon class war emerging out of class consciousness. Thirdly, the conditions relating to the ownership of land in Russia and in China are *quite* different: in Russia the peasants were determined to obtain an equal distribution, while in China "ninety per centum of the peasants have lands of their own. Before accepting any communistic experiment as leading to the Promised Land, they would hesitate to consider carefully the small patrimony already in their possession. The independent peasant would countenance no nationalization of his land, and so the movement is foredoomed to utter failure." Finally, as the *Far Eastern Times* holds, "not the least important reason why communism is not practicable in China is the natural passivity of the agricultural population: All Chinese rural workers are accustomed to lead a life of ease (?) and quiet, and cannot be easily brought over to be enthusiastic about the political fortunes of their country. Their needs are few, interests narrow, and cravings for change nil. It is, therefore, but natural that they should not be inclined to grow impassioned over any proposal for the political salvation of their motherland. Failing the co-operation of the farmers, communism cannot make much headway anywhere in the world."

WHETHER China's experience with the theories of Wang An-shih, and the belief of many of its people that the theories which the Bolshevists have been trying out in Russia are inherently unsuited for their motherland, are sufficient to prevent the development of a further Bolshevization of the country, we shall have to wait to see. We repeat, however, the statement made above that the best way to combat Bolshevism in China is *not* by subscribing to propaganda funds. Rather, it is necessary to bring about the cooperation of the responsible classes of all peoples in the East to do away with the causes of dissatisfaction which contribute to the spread of revolutionary and ultra-radical ideas which bring disaster. The best means of combatting Bolshevism are those which have been applied by the liberal-minded governments of the United States and Great Britain in the sending of representatives to Peking to treat with China on a fair and just basis of reciprocity and equality. Such action as that recently taken in England by the National Union of Students of the Universities and University Colleges of England and Wales in sending greetings and expressing sympathy for and a desire to know the Chinese point of view does much more good than the sending out of propaganda pamphlets on the subject of the dangers of Bolshevism. Dr. Wellington Koo in his recent address before the Pan-Pacific Association tiffin was quite correct in advocating closer *personal* contact, co-operation, friendship, and *social*—as contrasted with *business*—intercourse between foreigners and Chinese. He pointed out the unique opportunity which is presented to the nationals of many countries who reside in Shanghai to develop a feeling of international fellowship and friendship among themselves and especially in their relations with the Chinese people. Pride and snobbery in dealing with the Chinese, exclusiveness and the assumption that the Chinese are merely good enough to trade with but not to treat as social equals—such ideas do much to spread Bolshevism in China. Friendly, honest, and just *daily* intercourse with the Chinese will cut the ground from under Bolshevist plotters more quickly than the spending of any amount of money for propaganda work.

The Tax on American Foreign Traders

BY O. K. DAVIS.

Secretary, National Foreign Trade Council

The inclusion by the House Ways and Means Committee of a provision in the tax revision bill relieving Americans in foreign countries from taxation upon income earned in promoting American foreign trade, is hailed by foreign traders throughout the United States as a hopeful indication that the end of the long fight for this relief is at last in sight.

The present terms of the agreement in the Committee on the application of this provision are to the effect that individual citizens engaged in foreign trade are to be exempt from income tax on salary or commissions from the sale of United States products for export if engaged in making such sales outside the United States for more than six months in the year.

Trade associations and Chambers of Commerce in the United States, and American Chambers of Commerce in China and other countries, have been urgent for years in the effort to secure this legislation. The news of the action of the Ways and Means Committee will be a welcome encouragement to many Americans in China and elsewhere who are representing United States business houses and devoting themselves to furthering foreign trade. The United States is the only trading nation in the world which has maintained the policy of taxing its nationals engaged abroad in promoting its trade upon the income they earn in such work.

There is no real justification for such a tax at the present time. It lays an unnecessary and vexatious handicap upon American foreign trade which more than offsets the small amount of revenue it brings to the government. Its present effect is also to increase the difficulty of securing competent men to represent American trading houses in other countries, by subjecting them to what they all regard as an unfair discrimination. They find at once that their British, German and other foreign competitors are not taxed by their home governments in this way, and the result is a rankling grievance.

Everybody in the United States knows that we are facing constantly keener competition in foreign trade. In the effort to meet that competition we are served chiefly by two factors, production and salesmanship. It has always been American national policy to foster and promote production. The Government has spent hundreds of millions for that. But at the same time the Government has taxed and handicapped salesmanship. The action of the Ways and Means Committee now gives promise that this particular handicap is near its end.

The Judicial Report on the May 30 Incident

The following is the general statement of the Diplomatic Corps and the report of Justice E. Finley Johnson, American member of the Judicial Commission which investigated the Shanghai riots of May 30 last.

IN publishing the annexed summaries of the Reports of the Commission of Enquiry which had been appointed to investigate the incident of Shanghai of May 30, 1925 the Diplomatic Representatives concerned at Peking deem it necessary to make the following statement:

"The very nature of a judical enquiry made it necessary that the investigation should be held in open court and further that the findings of the court should be based on no other grounds than those of the evidence, testimonies and facts actually brought before it. The Judges duty it was to execute the investigation in the above mentioned manner were therefore designated as Commissioners.

The Commissioners, fully realizing the nature of the enquiry contemplated, issued a notice dated October 3rd. which was inserted in both foreign and Chinese papers published and cirulating in Shanghai and in which they duly informed the public of the scope of the investigation and invited any person without respect to nationality who might be in possession of any facts relating to the subject matter of the enquiry to appear before the Commission to give evidence.

Furthermore, when the first public sitting of the Commission took place on October 7th., a statement was read in which the precedure to be followed in the investigation was laid down and in which the following passage appeared:

"The Commission cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the necessary assistance will be readily given to it, so that it may be placed in the position to fulfil, in the highest and fullest manner possible, the obligation which representatives of the respective Governments of the members of the Commision have placed on them".

Unfortunately, in spite of this notice and statement of the part of the Commission, no Chinese witness came forward to give evidence at any sitting of the Commission. The three Judges have been unable to collect full and sufficient evidence. They could not reach an unanimous decision and each submitted separately his own report to the senior member of the Diplomatic Representatives concerned at Peking.

While therefore the lack of unanimity in the three Reports made it difficult for the interested Ministers to use the results of the Judicial Enquiry as a basis of a settlement of the disturbances of May last, they have nevertheless been fully alive to the desirability of finding appropriate measures for a speedy adjustment and they therefore welcome the steps taken by the Municipal Council of Shanghai to settle the incident of 30th. in the manner indicated in the letter from the Municial Council to the Senior Consul General in Shanghai of December 21st., copy of which is appended hereto.

The summary of the report of Mr. Justice E. Finley Johnson, American member of the international commission of judges was as follows:

A. The origin and the character of the disturbances.

I. The origin of the disturbances.

First:—The cause of many years standing.

(a) The status of the Mixed Court.

(b) That the Chinese residents of the city of Shanghai have no part nor representation in the Government of the city.

(c) In all cases, whether civil or criminal, where a foreigner is a party by or against a Chinaman, a foreigner is in fact the judge.

(d) Extraterritoriality.

(e) Loss of sovereignty over territory.

(f) Projection of roads into Chinese territory without authority of the Chinese Government.

(g) Extension of the Government of Shanghai into Chinese territory over said roads.

(h) Modification of treaties.

(i) The mental attitude of both Chinese and foreigners due to the failure to have important questions of differences between them settled.

(j) Usurpation of legislative, judicial administratives and police powers in Chinese territory.

Second:—The Immediate and proximate Causes.

(a) The killing of Chinese laborers by Japansee in cotton mills.

(b) That said Japanese were not criminally prosecuted.

(c) The killing of Japanese by Chinamen.

(d) The disturbances caused by strikes in various cotton mills occurring almost daily.

(e) The open and notorious agitatation by members of Labor Unions.

(f) The agitation of the trouble by persons of bolshevistic tendencies.

(g) The proposal by the Municipal Council to adopt by-laws creating new criminal offenses.

(h) The proposed by-laws by the Municipal Council, licensing stocks and produce exchanges.

(i) The proposed by-laws by the Municipal Council, punishing any person who shall print or publish or cause to be printed or published any newspaper, pamphlet, circular, handbill, leaflet, placard or other paper containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereof.

(j) The proposed by-laws seeking to restrict child labor.

(k) The opposition to the proposed by-laws was made through the public press. The opposition was based upon the grounds that said proposed by-laws were (a) ultra vires; (b) unnecessary, (c) vexatious (d) illegal in principle and wrong in form, and (e) for the further reason that the present laws were fully adequate.

(l) The laborers in the cotton mills to be paid more frequently and in a different kind of money.

(m) The failure to release students who had been arrested prior to the 30th day of May:

(n) The failure to pay indemnity to those who had been wounded and killed.

(o) The continnance of the construction of roads outside of the International Settlement.

(p) The failure to comply with the demand that certain Japanese employed in the cotton mills who had opened fire on the laborers be dismissed.

(q) The fact that varions meetings held by Chinese students and others were broken up by the police.

(r) The failure to make an apology by the Japanese consular representatives to the Chinese Government for the treatment of the Chinese.

(s) The failure to make an apology by the Municipal Council for alleged incivilities by its officers.

(t) The failure to suppress gambling and abuses generally, including illicit traffic in opium.

(u) The many other supposed grievances between the 9th day of December, 1924, and the 30th day of May, 1925, which are found in the daily reports of the Police Department to the Municipal Council.

(v) From the daily report of the Police to the Municipal Council it will be seen that there were continuous troubles in some cotton mills between the laborers and the so-called students on one hand, and the management of the Japanese cotton mills on the other.

(w) The demand for the dismissal of foreign Sikh police.

(x) The evil and destructive influences to good and orderly government by paid foreign emissaries of Bolshevistic and Communistic governments, whose only purpose was not to assist and aid the Chinese people, but to excite and arouse a spirit of antagonism against all foreigners except themselves.

(y) The failure on the part of the foreigners in China to realize that the Chinese people have made greater advancement during the past ten years in civics, in the fundamental principles of government and in the better understanding of individual rights under the law, than they have made in any one hundred years during their entire history.

The mere enumeration of foregoing causes is no expression of opinion as to their merits or justice. They are mentioned to show the frame of mind of the Chinese on May 30, 1925.

II. The Character of the Disturbances. We have the almost unanimous testimony of the policemen who were present, that in their judgment, up to within a few moments of the firing they did not believe that the so-called rioters intended to do harm to person or property.

What Actually Occurred before the Crowd was Fired Upon By the Police

It will be remembered that nearly an hour and a half before the firing took place, four or five were taken to the Louza Station and locked up, and a large number of other students followed them, about eighteen in number, and were also locked up at their request. The record contains no intimation that they had created any disturbance. It will also be remembered that the testimony of the police shows that later other students were arrested, who were followed by more, about twenty in number, without any indication that they had violated the law, and were locked up. They were all charged together with the crime of riot in the Mixed Court.

Later more students were arrested and taken to the station and were followed by 70 to 100 others, some of whom were not students; that those who followed went into the room, called the "charge room," and there became noisy; that they were later forcibly and perhaps with some violence ejected and driven out upon Nanking Road.

The Real Cause of the Crowd on Nanking Road on May 30, and the Shooting

The witnesses all agree that in the beginning the crowd had no intention of doing harm to person or property, nor to cause any disturbances whatever.

The evidence as to the real cause of the shooting varies from the assertion that no justifiable cause or reason existed for it to the statement by Inspector Everson that Louza Police Station would have been destroyed had the firing upon crowd not taken place.

It was asserted that those who saw no reason for the shooting were those of a more humane disposition and disliked the spilling of human blood and to some extent were prejudiced; while those who thought the firing upon the crowd was necessary to protect life and property were not prejudiced and had acted in good faith.

Might the Necessity for Shooting have been Avoided

After reading and a re-reading of the evidence several times, including the exhibits, I am fully persuaded that, with a much larger force of policemen on duty at the scene of the disturbances before 3:15 p.m., the necessity for the firing might have been avoided. I am equally persuaded that due to the absence of a larger number of policemen at 3:30 p.m., it was impossible.

What Occurred to Change the Temper of the Crowd.

I am fully persuaded that the change in the tempor of the crowd must have been due to the following reasons:

First:—To the "long" and "immediate" alleged grievances between the Chinese people and the foreigners.

Second:—To the mingling of the seventy to one hundred persons, who had been forcibly and violently ejected from the charge room by foreigners, with the crowd upon the street.

Third:—To the evident absence to the crowd of a sufficient number of policemen.

B—Reasons that Existed for Anticipating Disorder.

First:—A telephone message recorded in the telephone book of Central Station at page 1, sent by C. D. I. Givens at 11:35 a.m.

Second:—Another telephone message to all stations sent by C. D. I. Givens at 12:15 p.m.

Third:—At 1:55 p.m. Mr. Everson was informed by Sergeant Willgoss that he had just received a message from a Chinese Sergeant, that students were holding a meeting at Lloyd and Nanking Roads corner.

Fourth:—At 2:40 p.m., a telephone message was sent from Louza Station to Central Station, which read: "Chinese students are parading in the Louza District, carrying flags wearing anti-Japanese wording, and making anti-Japanese speeches. About fifty have been arrested."

Fifth:—At 3:34 p.m., another message was sent from Louza Station to Central Station, which reads: "We are firing on the mob in Nanking Road."

Sixth:—At 3:43 p.m., a message was received from Louza Station which reads: "We are firing on Chinese students on Nanking Road."

Seventh:—At 3:55 p.m., a message from Captain Martin which was ordered to be circulated. It reads: "All men are confined to barracks."

Eighth:—At 4 p.m., a message was received from Commissioner of Police, which reads: "Mobilization, Circulate it."

Ninth:—The daily report of the Acting Commissioner of Police, as well as that of the C. D. I., from the 9th day of December, 1924, up to and including that of the 29th day of May, 1925, shows the disturbed conditions in and about Shanghai for that period: and a summary of labor, student, and Bolshevik activities and diary of events leading on the Nanking Road near the Louza Station, shows the same condition.

C—Precautions that were or Might Have Been Taken to Prevent Disorder.

First:—That total number of police officers and policemen "available for duty" had remained substantially the same.

Second:—The record shows that about the same number of officers and men available for duty continued from the 9th day of December, 1924, each day, up to May 30, 1925.

Third:—There is nothing in the evidence which shows that additional policemen to those available for duty were called upon, nor that all who were available for duty were called out at anytime on May 30th.

Fourth:—So far as the record shows, no "special precautions" were taken to prevent disturbances until 2:15 p.m. on May 30th, and nearly two hours after the notice given by the Commissioner of Police that "special precautions" should be taken. The record shows that even as late as 3:25 p.m. there were only about six foreigners actually on duty at Louza Station and a few Sikhs and Chinamen, the exact number not shown, outside of the firing squad.

D—Measures Taken to Suppress and the Disorder of May 30th.

No steps whatever, except to ring the fire bell, were taken to increase the number of police who were available for duty at that time.

E—The Circumstances in Which Certain Persons Lost Their Lives and other Persons Suffered Injuries.

In my opinion, the circumstances in which certain persons lost their lives and other persons suffered injuries on May 30, 1925, near Louza Station, in city of Shanghai, are sufficiently described in the discussion under the heading of "The Character of the Disturbances" above. Reference is therefore hereby made to that discussion.

Conclusion:

First:—That the nature and character of the disturbances are those which I have enumerated above under the heads: (a) the remote causes and (b) the immediate causes of said disturbances.

Second:—That taking into account; (a) the accumulated information by the Police Department which had been daily furnished to the Municipal Council from the 9th day of December, 1924, to the 30th day of May, 1925, and (b) the vivid history of former distrubances in the city, I am fully persuaded that there existed some reason for anticipating disorder and disturbances on the part of those whose duty it was to maintain order.

Third:—That little or nothing was done until it was too late to prevent what happened.

Fourth:—That what we have said during the course of our relation of the facts above, based upon the evidence, we believe fully and correctly states the measures which were taken to suppress the disturbances of May 30th.

Fifth:—We believe that the facts which are stated above under the head of "Character of the Disturbances" fully and correctly give in detail the circumstances in which twenty-nine persons were killed and wounded on the 30th day of May.

Sixth:—That I noted the willingness of all parties who had to do with the disturbances of May 30th to subject themselves to the investigation conducted by the Commission.

Seventh:—That the Municipal Council is handicapped in the administration of municipal affairs by reason of the undefined authority which it exercises.

Eighth:—That a certain class of foreign policemen did not exercise, in handling the crowds upon the street and in arresting individuals, a sufficient amount of humaneness.

Ninth:—That those in authority should as speedily as possible bring to a close the negotiations relating to the status and character of the Mixed Court.

Tenth:—That the question of participation on the part of the Chinese people in the actual government of the city of Shanghai so far as treaty relations will permit, should be taken up, mutually discussed and settled.

Eleventh:—That the question of extraterritoriality which compels the Chinese people to submit to foreign laws should speedily and without delay be mutually discussed and settled.

Twelfth:—That the alleged grievance on the part of the Chinese people relating to the loss of sovereignty and territory in the region of the city of Shanghai is also a question which those in authority should not overlook.

Thirteenth:—That grievance of the Chinese people concerning with selfish and perhaps dishonest officials, is another question which should be carefully considered, mutually discussed, and justly settled by all of the friendly nations of the Chinese people.

Fourteenth:—That the foreigners in China have failed to take into account the principles of liberty and independence which they themselves have spread abroad throughout China.

Fifteenth:—That the Chinese people have begun to take on a new civilization.

Sixteenth:—That Inspector Everson fully believed at first that the crowd had not come together for the purpose of doing violence; that by reason of the numerous duties he was then performing, he did not fully realize that the temper of the crowd had so rapidly changed. At that moment he acted in accordance with the "mobilization instructions," fully realizing the personal consequences of a failure to do so.

Seventeenth:—That the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Kenith John McEuen, notwithstanding his full and complete information concerning the continuous condition existing in and about the city of Shanghai from December 9, 1924, to the morning of May 30, 1925, as well as the fact that students and others were planning to distribute anti-Japanese circulars and deliver anti-Japanese speeches, left the city at 12:15 p.m. on May 30th. without giving notice to his deputy of the fact; and notwithstanding his full and complete notice of all of the serious conditions be remained out of the city for a period of about three hours, and even upon his return he went directly to the race course without calling up any of his subordinates for the purpose of informing himself concerning the existing condition. In my judgment, there can be no justification, considering the conditions of which he had been fully informed, for leaving his post of duty and remaining outside of the city for a period of nearly three hours. I can see no basis for his absence from duty on that day without giving notice to his deputy which can be harmonized with his responsibility. His presence and his personal direction of his police force at Louza Station as late as 3:15 p.m. on May 30, 1925, might have saved the lives of some innocent persons.

Decision on U. S. Yangtze Gunboats Soon

The controversy over the building of the six new gunboats by the United States government for service on the Yangtze River Patrol apparently will be settled within a few days, according to information received this week from Washington, D. C.

The United States Congress appropriated the money for the construction of the new gunboats two years ago, the director of the budget causing the first delay by holding up the appropriation for some reason or other. When the budget director finally approved the expenditure, and the navy engineers prepared the plans, another delay was caused by a dispute as to whether the hulls should be constructed in China or in America. The orginal plans called for the construction of the hulls in China and the Diesel engines in America. Navy officers who are familiar with the type of ship required for navigating the rapids of the Yangtze then recommended that Shanghai dockyards should be given an opportunity to bid on the job. This plan was agreed upon and when the Shanghai bids were received it was found that reciprocating steam engines instead of the Diesel engines would cut the cost of the ships about $2,000,000, almost half of the total cost.

Navy officials, although they do not consider the type of engine recommended by the Shanghai dockyards as efficient as the Diesel engine, were inclined to favorably consider the construction of the boats in China. It was at this point that the New York labor unions became busy and lodged emphatic protests to the effect that since the ships are American ships they should be built in America with American labor, regardless of cost.

While the budget director was considering these protests, along came the delegates of the so-called "Committee on Justice for China" agitating for the cancellation of the appropriation to build gunboats to be placed in China waters. In fact there was considerable sentiment in America for the complete withdrawal of the entire U. S. military establishment in China! Although the "Committee on Justice for China" did stir up some publicity about the gunboats, nobody in official circles paid any serious attention to them or their demands.

Whether the Navy Department decides to install the Diesel engine or the steam-reciprocating engine, it is practically decided that the hulls will be constructed in China. The plates and beams may be fabricated in the United States. The only question is, can the Appropriations Committee be persuaded to appropriate an additional $2,000,000 for Diesel engines? If the plan of equipping the vessels with steam-reciprocating engines is carried out, as at present seems likely, no other appropriation will be necessary.

The principal characteristics of the six new gunboats are as follows: Length, 175 feet; Breath, 28 feet; Draft, 4½ feet; trial displacement, 375 tons; speed, 15 knots an hour; crusing radius, 1000 miles wtih an armament of one battery of two 3-inch caliber guns and eight machine guns. The ships will carry complete wireless equipment for both sending and receiving stations so that they can keep in touch each with the other and all vessels and shore stations within a radius of several thousand miles. Each vessel will carry a crew of five officers, six chief petty officers and forty-five men. Special consideration has been given to the design so as to make the quarters and the living accommodations of the officers and crew as comfortable as possible.

China As A Springboard!

BY CHARLES H. SHERRILL

(*In The December American Review of Reviews*)

IN the recent Chinese anti-foreign outbreaks there lurks one of the greatest dangers to world peace anywhere to be found. We shall presently suggest that the Chinese may have as much reason for their antagonism to foreigners, with their special privileges, as those foreigners have for wishing to retain and protect those privileges. But the danger does not lie so much in this dispute over privileges as it does in the fact that outbreaks provide infection-centers whence Bolshevism may spread all over Asia. The standard of that infection would be red, and its inscription "Asia for the Asiatics"! Has Europe forgotten that there ever were invasions from the East?

At what better point could this infection start than China? Where can Bolshevism find a better springboard? That very logical language, the French, enjoys a wealth of phrases as picturesque as American slang. One of these is "*reculer pour mieux sauter*"—to draw back in order to jump the further. And if a springboard can be gained while thus drawing back, so much the better for the jumper! That interlocking directorate, the Third International and its Siamese Twin, the Soviet government of Russia, both seated at Moscow, disappointed by unfruitful intrigue against western civilization in Europe and in the United States, have shifted their chief attention to Asia, and especially to China. Proof of their agents using money and propaganda everywhere among Chinese student rioters is incontestable. They have drawn back in the West in order to jump further in the East—against the hated capitalism of the West!

How logical is this latest move of the Moscow terror oligarchy! Rudyard Kipling reminds us that Russia is not the easternmost country of Europe but the westernmost one of Asia. Cruder folk have said "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar." How natural, then, that Moscow, chafing at delayed revolts against capitalism in the west, should have turned east among fellow-Asiatics to recruit its own forces and at the same time cause prompt outbreaks against that hated western capitalism. If, as it is frequently alleged, Russian Jews have an undulylarge share in controlling the Soviet oligarchy, this makes their Orient campaign all the more logical, for the Jews of Russia may be regarded as an Oriental race.

Of course, in the end it will be poor China that will have to pay the piper for this Soviet dance among her young student rioters. It will be the springboard and not the jumper that will get the jar. Chinese history is full of such episodes—it is always China that pays!

Territorial Dismemberment

Perhaps a more appropriate title for this article would be "Broken China." And why? Because already she is so broken up into spheres of influence or dismembered by grabs of territory that there is to-day nothing left of the original China that is not staked out with tabu boundaries or covered by foreign flags. Beginning with the English seizure of Hongkong in 1842, down to date, China's history is a sorry record of losses of sovereignty. Fortunately, Americans can point with pride to the fact that their government, soon after the game of international grab began, officially announced to the Chinese through Caleb Cushing that "we do not desire any portion of the territory of China, nor any terms or conditions whatever which shall be otherwise than just and honorable to China as well as to the United States." And to this policy America has unswervingly adhered.

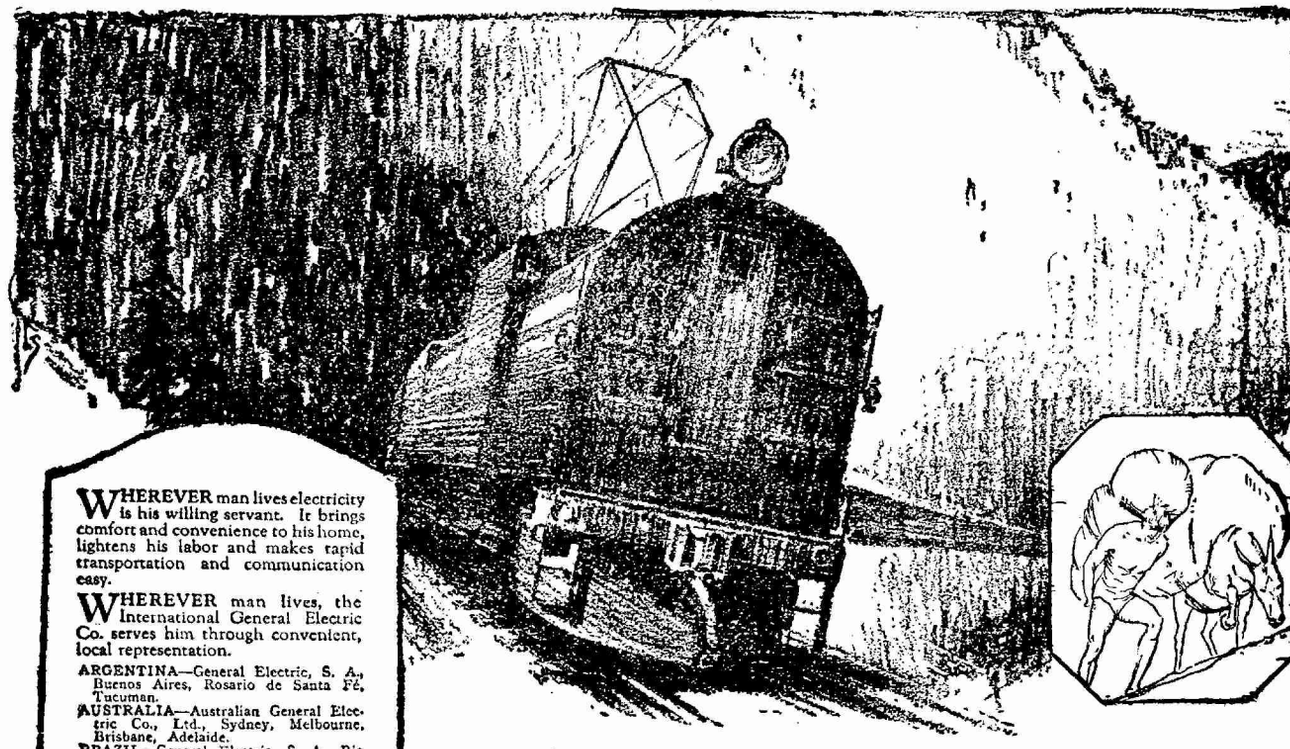
That "Broken China" appropriately describes the situation, the reader will see by glancing over the following list of breakages the one-time Flowery Kingdom has already sustained. Also, he will come to understand why the anti-foreign feeling is so widespread among Chinese students, a feeling which Bolshevism is skilfully fomenting and exploiting to extend its infection-centers.

Here follows the gruesome resume which every Chinese agitator knows by heart;

1842—England, after war with China, took Hongkong, forced the opening of five Chinese ports, and obtained right to trade geneally and to establish consulates.

1858-60—Russia, after colonization, took all land north of the Amur and east of the Ussuri rivers, a million square miles with 600 miles of coast line.

1885-86—France, after hostilities against China, assumed a protectorate over Tongking, now a province of French Indo-China, then a tributary state of China.



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1890—The English subdued Thibet, and by the 1803 treaty confirmed her trading rights there.

1895—France extended her Cochin China holdings by treaties with China and Siam.

Japan, after war with China, took Formosa and Pescadores Islands, and demanded Liaotung peninsula in South Manchuria. But, instead, Russia ultimately took the peninsula and England the port of Wei-hai-wei.

1896—France made territorial advances in the province of Yunnan, and England in Szechuen province.

1897—England took more Chinese land adjoining North Burma frontier.

France, in March, served her tabu "non-alienation" notice covering large island province of Hainan.

1899—Germany seized Kiao-chao Bay and all Shantung, after the murder of two German missionaries.

Russia took Port Arthur.

England, in February, served her tabu "non-alienation" notice covering the entire valley of the Yangtze Kiang—the heart of China, which in effect claimed that region as her sphere of influence.

France, April 10, served a tabu "non-alienation" notice covering all of China south of that outlined in England's notice, especially protecting those provinces just north of her Tongking. Also France took outright the whole Bay of Kwang-chow on the same as Germany had taken that of Kiao-chao.

Japan, April 26, served her tabu "non-alienation" notice covering the sea-fronting province of Fukien, because it lay opposite Formosa (90 miles away across the sea), recently taken by Japan.

England extended her "lease" of Wei-hai-wei so as to be coterminous with that of the Russians in Port Arthur.

Italy demanded Sanmen Bay on the Chekiang coast—but it was refused!

Note: in the year 1898 the United States was occupied in war with Spain.

1900—Boxer outbreak.

1905—Japan, as a result of the Russo-Japanese War, replaces Russia in South Manchuria, and in her tabu over eastern Inner Mongolia.

1910—Japan annexes Korea, once tributary to China.

1913—China acknowledges that Outer Mongolia is a Russian "sphere of influence."

1915—China accepts, under protest, Japan's twenty-one demands.

Bolshevik Propaganda Finds Lodgment

So much for the breaking-up of China during the last eighty. Then came the recent Washington Conference, in which nine powers reached a signed agreement intended to benefit China. But now comes a new trouble upon that unfortunate people—this Moscow-fomented outbreak against foreigners.

Too much has been said, both for and against the Chinese, by people who either have never visited China or do not know her recent history. The writer must confess that his travels in China and Korea have been limited to a few weeks; but he saw and heard enough then, and read enough before and since, to convince him that there is more danger in the present Chinese outbreak than stay-at-homes will readily admit.

Furthermore, the writer, following a hint from Mussolini, that foremost world-leader against Bolshevism, recently studied the machinery of Bolshevik propaganda in every European country, and therefore has especial reasons for understanding and dreading the result of Soviet activities among an Asiatic people with a grievance against Occidental capitalism. The Chinese resent the oncoming of Western civilization, so naturally welcome Sovietism which is avowedly a revolt against it.

This latest and cleverest Soviet stroke must be fair action on the part of all outsiders, Europeans and Americans alike. It is idle, or else too late, to advance such arguments as that China is not as stable as it was even so recently as the Washington Conference, or that it is less fitted for central self-government than at the time of the Boxer outbreak, or that Chinese courts can never provide a fair substitute for extra-territoriality. "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us," said President Cleveland; and that is peculiarly true in China to-day. Occidental capitalism faces a flank attack all over Asia, begun in a vast Yellow nation with a grievance, guided by experienced propagandists from another great Asiatic power.

Paris and London do not seem to realize the danger of Bolshevism's latest move. Are we any wiser than they? This Asiatic danger has a certain by-product for the United States; for, just at this time, we might decide to trot out our beloved, though strange, obsession that the United States, because of its traditional "hands off" policy toward China, is officially credited as Nursery Governess charged with the protection of the Chinese.

If ever we have trouble with Japan, it will come from that self-righteous obsession of ours. It is not fair to China, nor to ourselves, nor to Japan. We can not warn the whole world off the Western Hemisphere through the Monroe Doctrine, and at the same time dictate to Japan or any other power what it shall or shall not do in respect to Chinese territory.

It is urgent that the Bolshevik danger in China be promptly countered by friendly action for China, determined by the powers so well met at the Washington Conference. But for Americans it is equally urgent that our representatives model their efforts upon the admirable restraint of their predecesson in that earlier conference.

The Manchurian Railway Situation

The following dispatch by Mr. Walter Duranty, correspondent of the New York Times in Moscow, which appeared in the Times on November 27, 1925, serves to give some idea of the renewal of the conflict in Manchuria between Russia and Japan for the dominance of that section of China.

THE political and military situation in China has cast a shadow over the Russian-Chinese-Japanese railroad conference, held here during the past three weeks.

On the eve of the conference, the President of the Russian delegation, M. Rudye, told *The New York Times* correspondent that it would be purely technical in character and that politics would be outside its province. That this hope was sincere was highly probable, but the unsettled state of affairs in the Far East made it inevitable that political considerations should play an important role. That is precisely what has occurred.

Yesterday it was announced briefly that the Chinese delegation had received telegraphic instructions from Peking, forbidding them to conclude an agreement for direct freight and passenger traffic without change between the Russian and Chinese Eastern Railroads. An official communique stated that the negotiations with the Chinese would be postponed for an unlimited period but meanwhile would continue with the Japanese.

Today the Soviet press is equally laconic. There is still no explanation of the Chinese attitude or comment upon it, but it is suggested that the negotiation with the Japanese be directed toward the establishment of through passenger and freight traffic over the all-Russian route via Chita, Habarovsk and Vladivostok, which is longer than across the Chinese Eastern but presents the advantage of eliminating the Chinese customs examination.

At the same time, however, hopes are expressed today that the rupture of the negotiation with the Chinese may be only temporary in character. Despite Soviet reticence, the present state of affairs with regard to the Far Eastern Railroad in particular and the Chinese situation generally, supplemented by inquiries in Chinese circles here, make it possible to understand what really happened.

Conditions Imposed by Soviet

The Soviet Government, as holder of a half-interest in the Chinese Eastern Railroad, which, it will be remembered, forms a short cut between two sections of Russian territory, put forward the three following conditions for the establishment of through passenger and freight traffic between that railroad and the Russian system: the adoption of Russian money, the adoption of the Russian language and the requistite exchange of passenger and freight cars.

After communication with Peking, the Chinese delegation refused the first and third conditions, suggesting as an alternative to the second the use of the English language, which the Russians naturally rejected.

The point of all this is that the Chinese Eastern Railroad is controlled at present almost absolutely from a military viewpoint, by the Manchurian war lord, Chang Tso-lin. The latter has no particular reason to feel friendly to the Soviet Union, which he suspects of supporting his rival, the "Christian" General Feng.

On the other hand, Chang Tso-lin himself is considerably subject to the influence of the Japanese, who, for business purposes, would like to see direct communication established between the Russian system and the Chinese Eastern. In fact, it is this desire on the part of the Japanese which made the present Moscow conference possible.

But the Chinese situation has changed since the conference opened. Chang Tso-lin, already engaged in a struggle with a third Chinese war lord, Wu Pei-fu, is

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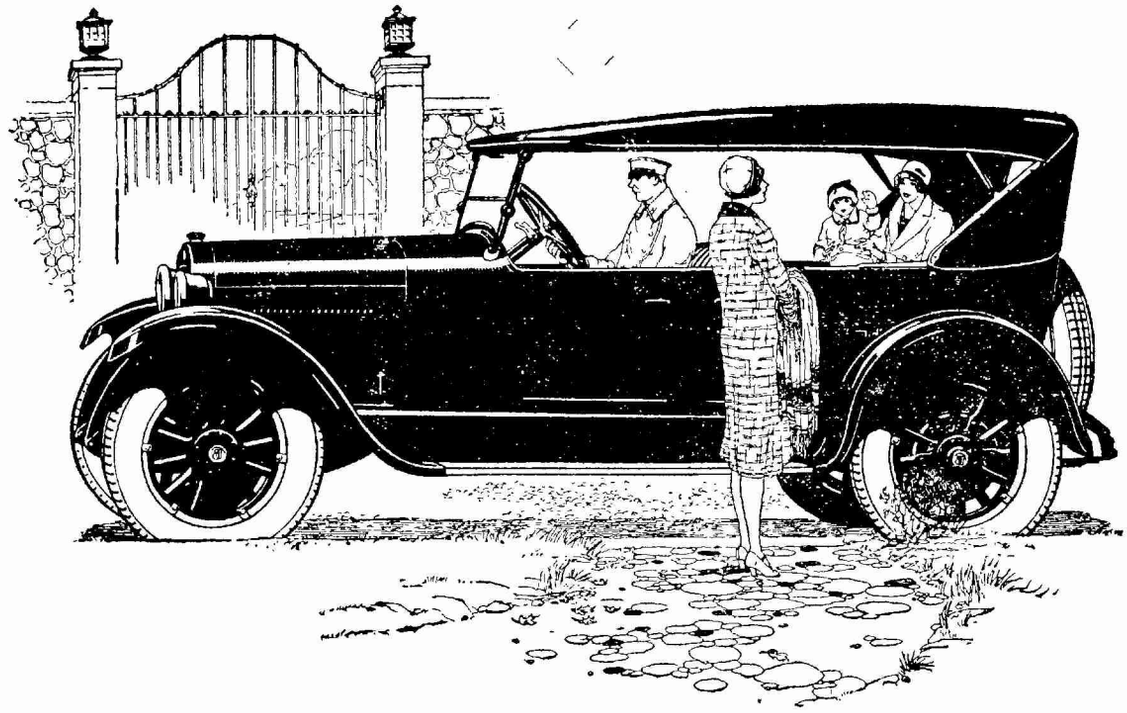

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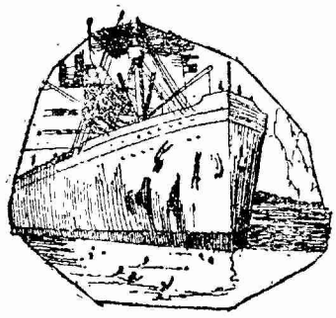

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becoming more and more anxious about the possible action of Feng. He, therefore, decides it is impossible to permit an increase of Russian prestige in Manchuria that would result from the acceptance of the Russian conditions for the establishment of direct communication between the Russian and Chinese Eastern Railroads.

Result Now Depends on Feng

The Peking Government is striving desperately to keep afloat in a whirlpool of military rivalries. Unwilling openly to deny Chang Tso-lin, who, after all, is the de facto master of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, it tries to save its face by refusing the Russian conditions and thus preciptating the deadlock announced here yesterday.

What will happen now depends upon Feng. If, despite his uncertainty with regard to Wu Pei-fu, whom he openly betrayed a little more than a year ago, Feng decides to take the field against Chang Tso-lin, his first move will be to seize control of Peking.

This is now so probable as to be the explanation of the hope expressed in today's Russian newspapers that the interruption of the negotiations with the Chinese may be merely temporary.

If Feng controls Peking, the Chinese Railroad delegation here would resume negotiations and accept the Russian conditions.

Chang Tso-lin would then be forced out into the open, compelled either to admit the virtual Russian control of the Chinese Railroad or en bloc.

Moreover, the Japanese, while supporting Chang Tso-lin, undoubtedly desire direct, through transport from the Pacific Coast to European countries. Chang Tso-lin apparently realizes the difficulty, for a telegram received here today announces that he has invited the Soviet Ambassador to China, M. Karakhan, to lunch with him at Mukden on his way back to Peking.

Meanwhile the Japanese are making no sign and it is more than ever evident that they and Soviet Russia hold the big trumps in the Chinese game.

Business Opportunities

The following business inquiries have been received at the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, from American business houses desiring to be placed in communication with local firms for the purposes indicated. Further particulars may be obtained by applying to that office and furnishing the item number. Personal inquiries should be made at the Commercial Department of the Consulate-General, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai.

No. 89. *Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Machinery, Lawn Sprinklers and Electric Irons.* A Chicago manufacturer is desirous of securing representation in Shanghai, (File No. 866.12).

No. 101. *Split Rattan.* A firm in Manila, P.I., desires to import split rattan to be used in making chair seats. et cetera. (File No. 866 31).

No. 102. *Darning and Embroidery Cotton and Knitting Wools.* A manufacturer in Boston desires to sell his products in Shanghai. (File No. 868.11).

No. 103. *Crude and Refined Borax.* A firm in Los Angeles wishes to export crude and refined borax to Shanghai (File No. 869 2).

No. 104. *Six-Wheel Coaches and Trucks.* A manufacturer in Philadelphia desires to sell his motor buses and trucks in China. Descriptions of models on file in the Commercial Office, American Consulate-General. (File No. 866. 16).

No. 105. *Lubricating Oils.* A firm in Baltimore desires to establish an agency in Shanghai. (File No. 869 7).

No. 106. *Cancelled Postage Stamps.* An American in La Paz, Bolivia, wishes to buy cancelled aviation stamps, surcharged stamps, inversions, and envelopes (complete) with air service cancellations. He desires permanent representation in China. (File No. 000).

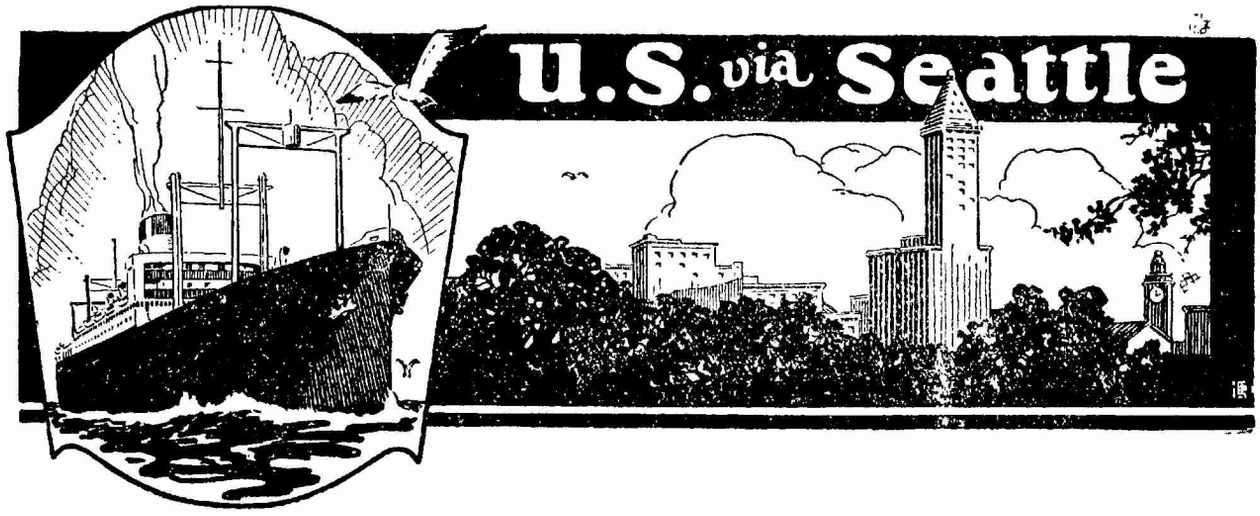
No. 107. *Cancelled Postage Stamps.* An individual in Brooklyn, New York, desires to exchange cancelled stamps with Shanghai collectors. (File No, 000).

No. 108. *Chinese Inks.* A firm in Georgia wishes to purchase Chinese ink in sticks. (File No. 868.33).

No. 109. *Tools, Machinery and Motors.* A firm in California wishes to export to China "tools, machinery and motors for all needs and purposes." (File No. 866.12/610 1).

No 110. *Essential Oils.* A firm in New York is desirous of establishing connections for the import of essential oils from China, particularly anise and cassia. (File No. 869.11).

No. 111. *Belting.* A firm in New York desires to export a special kind of belting suitable for conveying as well as for power transmission. (File No. 868.11).



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How the United States Is Controlling the Japanese Beetle

By H.A. Jaynes, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Entomology

THE Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica Newm.) was accidently introduced from Japan into the United States at Riverton, New Jersey, sometime previous to 1916. It was first found by the nursery inspectors of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture in 1916 and reported as a new introduced insect and liable to do great damage. The insect was probably imported in the grub stage in the soil around the roots of iris and azalea.

The Japanese beetle occurs, at present, only in the eastern part of the United States, near Philadelphia. The area covered has increased considerably from the time it was first found, being at the rate of about three times the previous year's area, ie. 1921—270 sq.mi. 1922—790 sq.mi. 1923—240 sq.mi. and etc. The beetle is a strong flier and the outward spread per year varies form five to ten miles. This is the natural spread but it may spread more rapidly by artificial means, such as grubs being shipped to distant parts of the country in the soil of nursery stock or transported as adult beetles on certain farm crops such as corn, cabbage, lettuce and grapes. However this means of spreading has been held in check by enforcing strict quarantine measures which restricts the movement of farm products, nursery stock and soil.

Does Great Damage to Fruit Trees

A large amount of injury is being done every year to apple, peach, cherry, grape, shade trees and several vegetables. The beetles feed not only upon the foliage but also upon the fruit, especially summer apples, peaches and cherries. The immature stage or grubs also do considerable damage to the lawns and golf links by eating the roots of the grass and killing it.

This beetle in the United States has a total life cycle per year. The adult beetles appearing from the middle of June on through the rest of the summer, being most abundant during July and August. The beetles go into the soil to lay their eggs, usually in grass fields or along the roadsides in a moist sandy loam. The eggs hatch in ten days to two weeks and the young grubs feed on humus and grass roots. The grubs continue to feed and grow doing more damage as they get larger. In the late fall when cold weather comes the grubs go deeper and form earthen cells 3-12 inches below the surface where they pass the winter. In the spring, late March or early April, they come up close to the surface and resume feeding. The grubs having completed their full growth form earthen cells 2-3 inches below the surface of the ground in which they transform to pupae and then later to adult beetles.

The problem of controlling the Japanase beetle now consists of preventing the spread of the insect over large areas, to find artificial control measures of practical use and to introduce from Japan and other foreign countries its natural enemies. This pest is firmly established now in the States and will never be exterminated. The only hope is to keep it from doing serious damage by the above mentioned controls.

The quarantine regulations in force are preventing the rapid spread while a great many different materials are being continually tried to to find a satisfactory insecticide.

The Beetle Studied In The Orient

In regards to finding the natural enemies of this pest, work has been carried on for several seasons in the Orient. In 1920 two men were sent to Japan to study the beetle in its native home and investigate the possibilities of importing the natural enemies into the U. S. During the next four years several kinds of parasites were found and shipments of these were made. At present two of these imported species are known to have become established. Collecting and breeding work of the other species is being continued in Japan with the hopes of getting them established in the infested area. In the spring of 1924 the investigations were extended to China and have been continued there since. In 1925 further extension of the work was made and work was started in India. So at present Japan, China, and India are being studied to see what they will yield in the way of parasitic material.

The work in the Orient consists of first finding the host beetles or host grubs (ie. Popillia, the ones doing the damage) in as large numbers as possible so the investigators will have plenty of material to work with.

The Japanese beetle or Popillia japonica is known to occur only in Japan and the United States. But species belonging to the same genus, Popillia, are found in both China and India, and parasites on one Popillia specie will ofter parasitize other Popillia species. When the host is located one will usually find the parasite, one or several kinds, in the same locality. The next step is to find out what parasites are present and just how they work or live. When this is known and a certain one proves to be a good one to introduce one wants to obtain it then in large numbers to ship to the states. Of the several different parasites found each has a distinct life history that is different from all the others. However there are four types that have been encountered in the work, those flies belonging to the families of Tachinidae and Dexiidae and the wasps belong to the subfamilies of Tiphiinae and Scoliinae.

Flies Parasitic on the Beetle

There are a group of flies known as Tachinidao, some of which have been found parasitic on the adult Japanese beetle. These flies lay their small egg on the thorax of the beetle. The eggs hatch within a very short time and the maggot or fly larva burrows through the hard shell of the beetle into the thoracic cavity where it starts feeding. The maggot continues to feed on the beetle going into the abdominal region. When full grown the fly maggot forms a puparia within the body cavity of the beetle. This puparia is formed within about ten days time after the egg has been laid. The beetle that is parasitized usually drops to the ground, from where it has been feeding, when it feels something within its body and digs into the ground where it dies within a few days. The puparia stage lasts from the summer time till the following spring (ie. in case of one generation per year, some have three or four generations per year and therefore the puparia stage is much shorter in such cases) at which time a transformation takes place, the puparia producing an adult fly which emerges and attacks other Popillia beetles. In the case of this kind of a parasite large numbers of beetles are collected in the field and the parasitized ones sent to America where the flies on emerging the following spring or summer are released in the field. However in the case of the specie having three or four generations per year it is necessary to retard their development during transportation so the beetles as soon as caught in the field are sent in cold storage or some similar method.

There are some Dexiidae flies which attack the grub stage of the Japanese beetle. These flies appear in the field, say in August and deposit living maggots on the soil. These maggots burrow down into the soil looking for a suitable host grub to feed upon. If they come in contact with a grub they will enter the body of the grub and start feeding upon the fatty tissues. The grub continues its feeding upon the grass roots and continues as if nothing had happened. The parasite developes very slowly and spends the winter within the grub. In the spring or early summer just before the pupal grub is about to change to the stage the parasite starts to develop very fast and eats up most of its host. The fly maggot then forms a puparia and later the adult fly emerges ready to start another cycle. This parasite must be shipped in the larva stage within the host grubs. Parasitized grubs may be dug in the field and shipped or else the adult flies may be collected for parasitizing the host groubs in the laboratory. Whichever method is used grass roots have to be put in the soil for food when shipping and each grub in a separate cell or compartment. The grubs are of a cannibalistic nature and must be separated or will devour each other.

There are several species of digger wasps that attack the grub stage of the Japanese beetle. Some appear in the spring, others in the summer or fall having just one generation per year while some may be found throughout the summer which have two or three generations. However, they all work about the same and we will follow one through its life history that appears in the fall. The female after emerging and mating will dig down into the ground looking for a grub upon which to lay its egg. When a suitable grub is found the wasps stings the grub, paralizing it for the time being, long enough for the wasp to lay its egg. The egg is placed on the ventral side of the grub. Shortly after the egg is laid the grub recovers from its paralysis and continues to feed and move about. The Tiphia egg would be brushed off were it not for the fact that it is securely adhered to the grub by a glutinous substance. The egg soon hatches, depending upon the temperature of the soil, and the

young larva thrusts its head into the grub and starts feeding. The rest of the larva remains on the outside of the grub. In two or three weeks after the egg is laid the larva has eaten up all the grub except the chitinous head and is ready to spin up a wasps cocoon, in which it remains during winter. The adult wasps emerge the next year and push their way up to the surface where they mate.

This kind of a parasite may be shipped in two ways, as adult wasps and in the cocoon stage. When shipped as adult wasps food must be supplied during transit. This can be done by using tin cans about six inches in diameter and ten inches high which are covered with a cloth top. Such a can will hold about one hundred wasps. On the inside of the can a pint bottle, two-thirds full of water, is wired. A plug of cotton soaked in honey is fastened on top of the bottle and is connected to the water by a lamp wick. The wick soaks up enough water to keep the honey (or sugar soltuion) moist during the trip. Some excelsior is necessary in the can so the wasps will have something to crawl about on.

Treatment of Cocoons in Transit

To obtain the cocoons of this kind of wasp, one must collect the female wasps and obtain the host grub in the field. The usual method is to put one female in a small tin containing some soil and two or three grubs. On the surface of the soil a leaf is placed with a drop or two of honeywater solution for food. These tins have to be examined every day and the grubs with eggs on them removed and new grubs replaced. The grubs with the eggs on are placed in rearing trays which are so made that each grub has a separate compartment to itself, with plenty of grass roots for food. The cocoons when formed are then removed and sent to the states being packed in moist moss in separate tins so if one is attacked by fungus it will not be able to spread and kill the other cocoons.

The wasps in the sub-family of Scoliinae include those of the genus Scolia and Campsomeris which are larger than the Tiphia wasps. But their life histories are practically the same. When a Campsomeris wasps finds its host grub it paralizes the grub and places its egg on the ventral or under side of the grub in an up-right position. This is different from the position of the Tiphia egg and is not liable to be knocked off as the grubs paralized by Campsomeris wasps never recover from their paralysis. When the egg hatches the larva it starts feeding the same as the Tiphia larva, the body remaining on the outside of the host. A cocoon is spun when the larva becomes full grown. Some specie have one generation per year others to three or four. This kind of wasp is shipped similar the Tiphia, in adult stage and cocoon stage.

Each parasite has its own peculiarities and must be handled a little different from the others. One of the great difficulties is to get them in sufficient numbers to establish a strong colony in the States. Much trouble is encountered with fungus and baterial diseases getting into the grubs or parasites.

The question quite likely to arise now is, "Will these parasites ever become dangerous?" Any specie that have been or will be in the future introduced into the States for the control of the Japanese beetle are not dangerous to the production of crops. They cannot become pests of vegetation as they are true parasites and require certain kinds of insects as hosts in order to live.

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The Retarding Force of Ancestor Worship in Chinese Life

BY CROSBY FISK

IN an article in the *London Spectator*, the Rev. A. W. Lochead cites how the Chinese students "have driven their teachers and principals from the schools," "mobbed the Minister of Education," "and early in June mobbed the Foreign Minister's office and put him to flight." "They have come to look upon such conditions as natural and right."

Why do the Chinese students hold themselves above law? In psychology we learn that the gang-age is from nine to fourteen. During that time no appeal to the individual avails, as he naturally acts only with the gang. This seems to be the psychology underlying the principle of action that has governed China these thousands of years. The agricultural and working masses have accepted the fact that they are too busy to study politics. They have had faith that knowledge of the written character (ideograph) actually qualified for the leadership granted the literary class—five per cent of the population. It is an act of merit to collect scraps of printed paper, for incinerators along the street, thus to give the idolized characters the sacred ceremonaial of cremation awarded Buddist priests.

Students have, during centuries, attained degrees to prove their fitness to lead. The change from old to new degrees has not diminished popular faith in the qualifying power of the degree secured. The concept expressed by the word *leader* in China, is that of a member of the *literati*, or a student, capable of leading a rebellion against existing rulers. Why then, is it not consistent that the student is *above* any existing law? The gang spirit of generations has been satisfied by the loyal willingness of the masses to follow any new rebellion proposed by these literati or student leaders.

To refer again to Mr. Lochead's article—"One of the strangest psychological and moral phenomena I have ever observed is how the student patriots have been able to close their eyes to the great increase in the cultivation and use of opium in the country: to the blood-curdling tragedies that are daily perpetrated by bandits:, to the cruel oppression by the militarists: to the complete subjugation of civil to military authority in all the provinces; and to turn all their powers of hatred against Japan, and now against Britain.

Britain and Japan Singled Out

Is not this consistent with the Chinese bias? The people feel the burden of misgovernment. Their own government is in chaos, and chaos is not a tangible object to drive out. The Chinese have shown their ability to choose a tangible object to rebel against, in singling out the two nations with the most vigorous foreign policy. The two island kingdoms, by geographical conditions forced to seek commerce beyond their borders, have therefore impinged themselves on that portion of the globe which furnishes greatest resources. They therefore naturally come in direct opposition to the policy of seclusion, innate in the Chinese mind because of the philosophy which centers in ancestral worship.

Ancester worship links the present generation with those of the earliest past, by vital bonds to which nothing in a single generation can possibly measure up. This tends to make international co-operation an impossibility. The writer knows a Chinese family who have become wealthy because they had the wisdom to take advantage of Mission schools to learn English, and later entered the Customs, Post Office, Life Insurance positions, all openings introduced entirely by foreigners. Their neighbors give the entire credit to the "lucky grave" in which an ancestor was buried; and place a high price on land in that vicinity, because of its magic as a burial spot. This illustrates the blind faith in ancestral benefits. The main obstruction to building railways lies in the fact that no remotest spot of beauty or utility in China can be found that has not been pre-empted as the felicitous spot for some ancestor's repose hoping thus to bring to the descendants. The entire mental geography of the people is equally pre-empted for Chinese seclusion by the same ancestral worship. It has acted like the tentacles of an octopus on the mental and moral nature of the people, by its merciless suction merging all individuality in blind devotion to their ancestors.

Contrast with this the worship of the true Creator, Who selected the most vital secret for developing personal responsibility when he commanded in the Bible: "A man shall leave his father and mother and shall cleave unto his wife." Not only does this command out the tentacles of the

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octopus FEAR, roused by the Chinese delusion called "filial piety," but it also lays the foundations for representative government.

In America, the Pilgrim, representing his own choice at the marriage altar as his ancestors had done for generations, and who having left his kindred, thus alone assumed the support of his wife and children on "New England's barren shore" gave to the world the Minute Man of Concord Bridge and Bunker Hill. That man demanded representation in taxation to help carry out his marriage altar pledge.

Place over against this picture of the beginning of the American Republic, the mental and moral background of China. The marriage customs universally accepted in China for thousands of years can be stated in a paraphrase.—A woman shall leave her father and mother and—devote herself unto her mother-in-law, and to the clan that have bought her. The son who is the bridegroom has never seen the face of his closely-veiled bride till after the marriage ceremony. He meekly accepts what the clan provides, and undertakes his filial duty—to become an instrument for augmenting his family and clan.

Having represented his *clan* in this most vital act of his life, what wonder, while he deludes himself that he lives under a republic, that his heart never burns at his lack of representation in that republic, as the hearts of the founders of the American Republic burned? Himself the offspring of a loveless marriage, what wonder his filial piety has lost its soul?

Think of George Washington, a mere lad, eldest son of a mother chosen and loved by his father, standing by the ship representing the great British Navy. Think of his giving back his commission, closing the door to honor and fame, because his mother's heart was unreconciled to his going. Born of a marriage of true hearts his father's love for his mother welled up in him and gave to the world a model of true filial piety a filial a piety with its soul alive and proring its possessor worthy to be called "The Father of his Country."

Does not this contrast explain why it is a mistake to speak of the unity of the *family* in China, when we should speak of the unity of the *clan?* Do we not find in the blind devotion of the Chinese to the clan the reason why they have never developed the sense of obligation to protect their own inalienale, personal rights?

First, *the right to life* is involved.

In the past, and still frequently, if the baby chances to be a girl, she is in danger of immediate drowning. Her fate is to be sold away; therefore if no future purchaser is in view, the cost of her upbringing will diminish the clan fnnds for buying wives.

Second. *the right to liberty* is involved.

The clan, through power alloted the parents, decides (sometimes even before a boy is born) who the future bride is to be. The son from earliest years expects to have a future wife provided for him, as much as food and clothing. He is taught that his greatest sin would lie in the failure to have sons to increase his clan. *What wonder* that he lacks initiative in other ways, when custom has robbed him of his most vital choice! What wonder that other nations dependent upon representative government, guard with greatest care the free choice of both parties to the marriage covenant? The government of China has never assumed responsibility for marriage, but has left that entirely to the family and clan to arrange as a business transaction.

Ancestral worship in China requires that no son shall tie himself to the thought of a life-companion by marriage. For, should the wife fail to present his ancestors with descendants, his socalled filial piety would demand that he take on secondary wives. Hence, ancestor worship is the cause, not only of infanticide, but also of concubinage, with all its attendant miseries.

Third, *the right to pursuit of happiness* is involved.

Clan customs are not more fatal to true home life, based on Christain teaching, than they are to co-operation and mutual confidence, the basis of an honorable home. All earnings by each member of the family, as a fraction of the clan, are paid over to the head. Then comes a scramble, which develops cunning, deceit and even hatred, with constant jealousy. Each daughter-in-law, thinking of the well-fare of her hoped-for sons, is tempted to spend her energies currying favor with the head, who holds the purse-strings. This is the true source of the custom of nepotism, so runious to China. Favoritism is built up by discovering the weak points of competitors, elevating oneself by pulling down other favorites from their positions; a system of *competition*, not co-operation.

The secret of a true home, *co-operation* by the parents to develop the good qualities of each child; to strengthen each

member to become a useful member of society—such cooperation is made absolutely impossible by the bondage of ancestral worship.

The whole mental horizon of China is thus so narrowed, that without a comprehension of their mental atmosphere one cannot conceive the cause of their moral blindness. Four thousand years of ancestral worship have developed an unimagined power for hatred and fear. These paralyze the faculties, and have brought about such apathy of spirit in regard to themselves as had made possible "the strangest mental and moral phenomena" described in the second quotation, above, from the Rev. A. W. Lochead.

How shall the beginning be made to lead Chinese beyond the "gang-age," out into the psychological period of individual approach? That they have not yet reached that stage is evident, and the only method practical at present, is to turn the gangspirit against some tangible evil in China itself.

Is not this an opportunity for international co-operation, in promising reduction of opium derivatives, in order to secure limitation of poppy culture in China? For prohibiting the export of arms and ammunition to China, in return for the disbanding of Chinese troops? For the abolition of extraterritorial rights, when China agrees to secure the inalienable rights to her own people? For the abolition of "special", rights and privileges, when those have become universal rights for Chinese in China?

There is no greater fallacy than to think rights are *secured* through nature. While men are born with natural rights, they have never been able to secure or hold them, without personal or national protection worked out to preserve such rights. An infant has a natural right to life, but that right is sacrificed unless parents or guardians protect it.

There is great discussion about "equal rights", as if rights were naturally inalienable, while in fact, the possession of them depends on special effort. Those nations who have worked out and fought out their own rights, and only those nations, actually have rights today.

The American Republic was established by fighting for the right of taxation by representation, and thus forcing others to respect that right. It was not established by driving out any one, but by working out for themselves, and thus proving the possibility of all others winning the same right—that of representative government.

Today the Chinese agitate about giving back to them certain rights. It is impossible to return to them what thay never had, and never can have, without acquiring them by their own efforts. Is not the first step in helping China secure rights to aid them in working out some method of *representation*, so they can secure and hold rights for themselves and their children?

That the Chinese desire rights is proved by the sums leading Chinese business men have paid to secure Japanese protection. It has been said that a large proportion of some Chinese Chambers of Commerce have become Japanese subjects, in order to protect themselves from the extortions of their own Chinese rulers.

The clamoring of Chinese Christians, and of non-Christian neighbors, to share the protection of homes flying the British or American flag, in time of fighting, shows the Chinese desire for protection of property, life, and honor.

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The idea of rights has come to China largely through contact with foreigners. Why not follow up this success in giving the idea of *rights*, by instilling in them the corresponding idea of *obligation on their part* to secure *protection of rights* under their own government?

America won for her people the right to live under a representative government, under laws made,—until changed by representative measures,—in loyal submission. China has not worked out any system of representation, therefore, lives in chaos. What possible advantage to civilization or freedom can come from giving up the demonstration of rights in the very Concessions to which Chinese have so thronged, showing their appreciation of the protection thus secured? When the Chinese have given similar protection to all *Chinese* the demonstration would automatically cease.

Also, is it not the solemn duty of those who have lived and labored under the rights worked out by the treaty-makers—defective as those treaties doubtless are, and needing revision—to modify them only so far as will help the Chinese in their effort to gain universal rights for their own people?

Nations living under representative government feel the responsibility of preserving to their citizens or subjects, wherever they may go, the fundamental rights enjoyed in their homelands. Such inalienable rights become "special privileges" when enjoyed in countries failing to recognize their duty to secure such rights for their own people.

We believe in the vital necessity of rights,—for ourselves and for all men. Is it not, therefore, our greatest responsibility, in order to help CHINA, to see that no right already won be relinquished; but instead, that a corresponding sense of obligation be developed *to protect rights*, until every soul under the Rainbow Flag is as free as those under the Stars and Stripes?

News from Central China

Due to Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan's determination to suppress anti-Christian demonstrations in Wuchang on Christmas day, the malicious scheme of destruction of the misled lads of government schools in that city was prevented from becoming a reality. The rowdy students intended to storm the various mission schools while they were holding the street parade, but the mission establishments were so strongly protected by armed guards that the students found it risky to defy the authority of the martial law. Several thousand students came out parading the streets, but no violence was committed on foreign missions. The ring-leaders of the movement have their headquarters in Chung Hwa University. It is stated that the students were merely misled by interested political agents. In Hankow much fear was evinced by the authorities on the day, and strong armed guards were placed in various parts of the city to defend the city from students attacks.

Several enthusiastic crowds, consisting in the main of Chinese Christians, held their City Christmas Chorus on December 22 and 23. There seems to be no disappointment on the part of Chinese Christians in view of the anti-Christian agitations conducted by students. The Hankow Y. M. C. A. also gave two dramas in celebration of the occasion. In general there is no sign of discouragement on the part of Christians.

For fear that the troops on the Hankow end may seize the cars for transporting troops into Honan, Tupan Yueh Wei-chun recently ordered rolling stock on the Kinhan railway detained at Chengchow, so that his intending invaders in Hankow may not so easily enter his province. The Hankow Chamber of Commerce has made repeated representation to the authorities for the release of the cars, now that they must have their cargoes due to the forthcoming of the China New Year.

To further consider his next move, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has sent out a call for representatives for his fourteen "Allied" provinces to meet in Hankow to discuss the political situation. Several provinces, however, have already announced that they will not participate giving various excuses.

The local merchants are opposing the salt surtax with all vehemence. In spite of their protest, the authorities have not yet announced their intention to recall the imposition, or to revise the scheme. It is estimated that an additional revenue of $1,400,000 can be raised out of the $1.5 per picul salt surtax.

The Chief Executive, Tuan Chi-jui, is reported to have made his overtures bidding for Wu Pei-fu's support in the following terms:—(1) Release of Tsao Kun, (2) Appointment of Wu Pei-fu as Controlling Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley and Defence Tupan of the Southwestern Provinces, and (3) The Issuance of an amnesty setting free all outlawed members of the Chihli party.

The proposals of alliance made by Chang Chung-chang and Li Ching-lin to Marshal Wu Pei-fu have failed, and Wu will continue to wait and see. The agents of Feng Yu-hsiang and other are also bidding for Wu Pei-fu's support, but so far Wu has not ceased his hostile remarks about Feng's Communistic tendencies.

Mr. Kao Ling-wei, ex-Premier, is expected to visit Hankow in the near future, being interested to see the Allied authorities in Hankow. Mr. Kao has been in retirement in Tientsin for several years, and is now on a visit to Shanghai.

December 25 being the anniversary of the revolution started in Yunnan by General Tsai Ao for the overthrow of Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement, Tupan Hsiao Yao-nan has ordered a holiday to be observed by all yamen in the province.

The Headquarters of Wu Pei-fu in Hankow issued a statement during the week to the Chinese press, stating that the present conflict between Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang is in reality a Russo Japanese War on Chinese soil. It said that Feng Yu-hsiang is getting support from Russia, while Chang Tso-lin in now falling back on his Japanese supporters to prolong his political life.

The various Chinese banks in Hankow are stated to have had a good year in 1925 despite adverse conditions in the country. They expect to close their books for the year just passing with very good figure of profits to show. There were, however, more failures among the native banks in Hankow during the year.

A new navigation company is being formed in Changsha which will engage in navigation between Hunan province and Hankow. The new company is organized by the leading gentry of Changsha, who were formerly stockholders of the Hunan Chung Hwa Navigation Co. which was ruined by ex-Governor Chang Ching-yao. It is planned by the promoters to purchase two shallow draft steamers from Shanghai to commence their service next April.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu will entertain at dinner the Consular Body of Hankow next Monday, January 4, at the Foreign Affairs Department of the Headquarters in the Nanyany Building. Invitations have been sent out to the various Consuls through the secretary of the department, Mr. Li Sum-ling, formerly Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Honan Province.

Mr. C. C. Miao, auditor of the Government Salt Revenue of Hankow, has been released this week following the conclusion of an arrangement between the Salt Administration and Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan, whereby the system will be restored to allow part of the usual monthly proceeds of the salt tax to go to the provincial government. By an order issued by the Chief Inspectors of Salt Revenue, Mr. C. C. Miao has been transferred to the Salt Office in Yunnanfu, being succeeded by Mr. S. K. Chen, acting auditor. Mr. E. M. Gale will remain as the foreign auditor in Hankow.

Bishop L. H. Roots, of the American Church Mission, has just returned to the Hankow diocese from a trip in America. Bishop Roots has been absent from Hankow for about six months.

Admiral Liu Yung-chien, one of the close adherents of Wu Pei-fu in Hankow, has left the port for his home in Shantung to attend to his mother's funeral. Admiral Liu is one of the four leaders of the Chihli faction who were outlawed by Peking for their attempt to inspire Wu to come out to Hankow.

Due to unceasing troubles in most of the government schools in Wuchang, the authorities have decided to close several of the institutions earlier than the ordinary winter recess. The student agitations have abated almost entirely ever since the last Christmas day, due to the pressure brought to bear by the military authorities.

Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has finally made it known that those people who should dare to protest against the increase of salt tax would be considered as interfering with the provincial authorities and will be dealt with accordingly. The salt surtax will be put in force as planned, and the various organizations which protested have now become silent.

The Hankow Military Constabulary have recently arrested one student agitator who was very active in promoting disorder among the government schools in Wuchang. The Chief has ordered the lad to be confined to a private room as a prisoner, but instead of giving him the usual punishment, has ordered him to study a book, the Code of Filiation, or Shao Ching. Until the prisoner can recite the book from beginning to end without error, he will not be released.

The Wuhan Students' Federation have issued a statement against Japan's alleged sending troops to Manchuria to intervene in the war between Chang Tso-lin and Kuo Sung-lin. The students protest the fact that Japan is again endeavoring to push its program of encroachment upon the Chinese territory.

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A report from Ichang states that a number of Japanese merchants there are planning to start a new electric light plant to compete with the present company owned by Chinese. Considerable objection has been raised by the Chinese, and the fear is expressed that the agitation may lead to a renewal of the anti-Japanese feeling.

General Yang Sen, until recently the Governor of Szechuan, has now purchased a piece of land in the ex-German Concession in Hankow for the purpose of erecting his own residence in Hankow. General Yang has come to Hankow at the call of Wu Pei-fu, but on account of the prevalent quiet in Hankow, there will not be any aggressive military plan in the near future, hence his decision to settle down.

The Lightermen's Association in Chungking have again started their protest against British-American and Japanese steamers owing to competition between small Chinese steamers and the big foreign steamship companies. Another report says that it is the Junkmen's Association who protested, because the steamers have deprived them of their livelihood, as they have taken away from the junks practically all the carrying trade on the Upper Yangtze. They are said to have sent their protest to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking, but the latter has replied them that it is not within their province to interfere in the matter.

The Chinese Race Club in Hankow have recently been patronized by the authorities who have now found that much money can easily be raised for military purposes through racing. Several races have already been held in aid of the local gendarmes, winter relief, dyke repair, etc, and several more have been planned for the coming weeks. The proceeds of these special races are all turned to the military authorities for their use.

News from South China

In a meeting of Canton merchants on December 22, it was resolved to petition the Kuomintang to cease enforcing *post-facto* stamp laws, exempting trade documents dated before the organization of the Kuomintang Government from further stamp taxation. The merchants have also suggested that, in the future appointment of commissaries like that of stamp law enforcement, other than *tong* man, or members of the party, perhaps one or two merchants, may be given a place. The merchants are considering the fine of $3,600 on an alleged delinquent too much for a single case. The merchants also ask the Kuomintang to exempt memorandum books carried by *fokis* in their possession so as to remind them when and what amount due in order to facilitate their collection tours may also be exempted from stamp duty.

The withdrawl of foreign oil agencies such as the Standard Oil Company, the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and others from the inland towns owing to Kuomintang monopoly of their sales has rendered electric light plants in Yenping and half dozen others depending on oil fuel unworkable, and they are now facing the necessity of total suspension of their operations.

The failure of the anti-Red campaign in Kaukong, a West River port in Kwangtung, last October, which was followed by a Red destruction of the town and a minor massacre of the inhabitants, has rendered 61,307 homeless, according to reports from the Relief Committee who is asking for additional funds to provide for the needy during the winter.

The Labor Commissar of the Kuomintang in Canton has issued a charter for the incorporation of a Central Printers Union, taking in all Chinese and English type-setters, printers of all classes, ordinary, color, and lithographic.

As soon as arrangement is complete, the Canton-Shumchun express train of the Canton-Kowloon Railroad, Chinese Section, will resume operation, the eastward express leaving every morning at eight o'clock the Taishatao Station, reaching Shumchun 12:15 in the afternoon, leaving there 1:50, returning to Taishatao, Canton, 6:05 in the evening. The fare, however, will be the highest on record in South China, costing $12, $9, and $6 a single trip of less than 90 miles.

The Canton Chinese Post Office has again complained to the Kuomintang reconstruction commissar of strike picket interference with the mail, especially the parcel post. Last week a number of Indian watchmen in Canton transacting business with a postal clerk behind the parcel post counter were stopped by strike pickets, the latter arresting one Indian and taking several packages from the Post Office, notwithstanding strong protests on the part of a Kuomintang commissar who happened to be at the Office that time.

Mr. Chan Kung-pok, Kuomintang commissar of labor and agriculture in Canton, formally assumed the leadership of the anti-Christian movment December 18 by presiding

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Appointed General Secretary of National Y. W. C. A.

Miss Ting Shu-ching, new general secretary of the National Young Women's Christian Association

The first Chinese to hold the position as general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. is the honor of Miss Ting Shu-Ching, who was recently appointed to that post succeeding Miss Rosale Venable, who has held that office for the last three and a half years and who departed January 5 for a furlough in America.

Miss Ting received her experience as a leader and executive in the Y.W.C.A in Peking from where she came to Shanghai to work at the national headquarters in preparation for the first National Convention of the organization, which was held in Hangchow in 1923. She then when to America and England for study and returned to Shanghai on December 14 of last year. It was at the Hangchow convention that the Y. W. C. A. was formally organized as a Chinese organization under the leadership of Miss Ting. Her appointment fulfills the pioneering work of the first two general secretaries, Miss Grace Coppock, who died in 1921 and who had recommended Miss Ting for this position, and Miss Venable, under whose leadership the organization has so grown in Chinese personel that for the first time there are more Chinese than foreign secretaries. Seventy-three Chinese women are employed as secretaries in the thirteen cities where Y. W. C. A.'s are located. There are fifty-five foreigners.

While the work of the Y. W. C. A. was in the beginning launched from abroad, it has become more and more adapted to Chinese life and the appointment of Miss Ting has long been the desire of the leaders and friends of the Association. Miss Ting's personality, administrative experience and wide knowledge of women's interests in many countries particularly qualifies her for the new position, and will make the Y. W. C. A. a strong conservative agency for the national well-being of the country.

(*Continued from page 169*)

over the executive committee of the anti-Christian League for the first time since its organization on the 16th at the Kwangtung University.

Engagement has been announced during the Christmas holidays of Mr. Richard Shim, headmaster of Ying Wa College of Hongkong, and Miss Alice Lau, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ang Way Lau, formerly of Melbourne, Australia, now of Hongkong. Mr. Shim, formerly of Honolulu, Hawaii, a son of the late Rev. Y. C. Shim and Mrs. Shim, one of the most popular returned students in Hongkong, was the star pitcher the last two seasons of the South China Athletic Club Baseball Team, champions in this Colony. Miss Lau is popular among the younger circle of the modern Chinese community of Hongkong.

In addition to Kwangtung University in Canton, the School of Arts as well as the School of Commerce of Canton will organize a cadet corps among its students. To give military training to the students has become popular among the government higher schools in the Southern Capital.

To give the Red unknown dead a decent burial, the 1st Corps of the Kuomintang Army in Canton on December 22 and 23rd brought back 201 corpses of its comrades from Hoyun, Tamshui, and Waichow (East River districts). The site of Pingkong, near Canton City, will be set aside for these loyal comrades and, when proper arrangements are in order, they will be reburied with appropriate ceremony. M. Borodin, the Soviet High Commissar to South China, attended by Mr. Wang Ching-wei and General Chiang Kai-shek, Kuomintang leaders, is expected to participate in the exercise of the day.

Upon the arrival of the body of Wei Tak, assassin of the late anti-Red general, Hung Chao-lun, at Hongkong from Shanghai on December 23, the Luen Yi Seamen's Club distributed a large quantities of circulars honoring him as a hero of the Kuomintang. The body of the assassin will be buried at Heungshan, the native district of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Two Russian women, Daria Aramoiloff and Tamara Loskooloff, who are charged with the larceny of four rolls of silk, valued at $475, from the Wing On Company, were brought before the Hongkong Magistracy December 24. It appears that the Russian women in Hongkong are not finding life so easy as in Canton, where their fellow countrymen are influential and they find willing Chinese to pay their dance hall and hotel expenses.

The S. S. *Honam*, plying Canton and Hongkong the last 50 years, ended her faithful service Christmas of 1925, after which her owners, the Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, will turn her over to a Chinese concern for scrapping.

The average attendance at all schools from 1901 to 1924 has increased from 4,580 to 32,953 in the vernacular or Chinese schools and from 2,900 to 14,980 in other schools, according to a Hongkong educational report.

A party of 17 students was to leave Hongkong University for a trip to Shanghai, December 27, in order to establish more intimate relations between the Hongkong University Union and the University's Returned Students Union in Shanghai. The party consists of a football team and a dramatic club which will play several games and give a number of entertainments during the holidays.

On Boxing Day the second annual race for the Potts Challenge Cup will be sailed, the course being from Hongkong to Macao, 71 miles, and back, under the auspices of the Hongkong Royal Race Club.

The first annual field day for British war vessels in Canton was held at Shameen, December 22 a number of the preliminary heats having been run off the evening before. The *Moth* scored the highest number of points, 38, the *Tarantula* getting the second place, with 24 points, the *Onslaught* being third. having made a total of 14 points.

Some 25 pirates, said to be former soldiers under General Hung Chao-lin who were driven off Swatow upon the success of the Red Army several weeks ago, robbed the China Navigation Company's S. S. *Tungchow*, plying Shanghai and Tientsin, afternoon of December 18. They first boarded her as passengers at Shanghai, and brought her to Bias Bay, near Hongkong, four days' later, and left the ship with some $39,000 worth of loot. During the process of taking charge of the vessel, they wounded her master, Captain Mackintosh, who is now lying at Peak Hospital, Hongkong, making progress towards recovery while the S. S. *Tungchow* has, since 24th, departed for Tientsin with her passengers, some 120 Chinese and 14 European passengers, including Mr. G. H. Woodhead, editor of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*. The pirates did not molest the European passengers allowing all the officers, the crew, and the stewards to function as usual, except the chief pirate instead of master of the ship commanding.

Canton, December 25, 1925.

Men and Events

Mr. C. H. Cornish, of the U. S. Consulate in Tientsin, was a business visitor here this week.

Mr. Thomas F. Millard, who has been in Peking covering the Customs Conference for *The New York Times*, has returned to Shanghai.

Mr. F. L. Thomas, formerly U. S. Consul in Mukden, arrived in Shanghai last Saturday to take up his duties with the U. S. Consulate here.

The marriage was announced on January 1 in Lakewood, New Jersey, of Mr. Lewis Andrews, a Shanghai broker, and Mrs. Hope Hardy, formerly of the staff of the United States Consulate-General.

Mr. N.G. Wood, manager of the Standard Oil Co. of N.Y. in Hangchow, and Mrs. Mildred Crow, the owner of the Jade Tree Studio, Shanghai, were married in Connecticut, U.S A., on Christmas Day.

Mr. S. Munger Finn, foreign representative of the J. T. Hardeman Hat Company of Seattle, arrived in Shanghai last week after a trip through North China and Japan. He is staying at the American Club.

Capt. E.I.M. Barrett, senior Assistant Commissioner of Police, Shanghai, who has been acting Commissioner since the resignation of Mr. K. J. McEuen on December 21, has been appointed to the Commissionership permanently.

Mr. D.H. Lawson, formerly advertising manager of *The China Press* (Shanghai), who returned to the United States several months ago, has been appointed general manager and director of advertising of *The Morning Sun*, the leading daily of Long Beach, California.

The American Consulate announces the following rate for the collection of fees re-cstablished for the current month: U. S. $1 equals Mexican $1.82. U. S. $2 equals Mex 3.63. U. S. $2.50 equals Mex 4.54. U. S. $4 equals Mex 7.25 U. S. $5 equals Mex 9.07 U. S. $7 equals Mex 12.69. U. S. $9 equals Mex 16.32 and U. S. $10 equals Mex 19.13.

Mr. H.A. Jaynes, who is doing entomological work in the Orient for the United States Department of Agriculture, departed Thursday from Shanghai for Hongkong where he will be stationed until March. Mr. Jaynes' article, "How the U. S. Department of Agriculture Is Controlling the Japanese Beetle," appears in this issue of *The China Weekly Review*.

The Washington Birthday Ball, the annual premiere social function of the American community in Shanghai, will be held Monday evening, February 22 at the Majestic Hotel, according to the action of the Committee at a meeting held Tuesday afternoon in the office of Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General. One of the interesting features of the ball this year will be the unveiling of a life-size portrait of George Washington, the first American President. The work was done by Mr. Stanley Arthurs, a well-known American artist. The number of admissions to the Ball has been placed at 800 and all reservations must be in the hands of the Committee by February 12. The price of the tickets will be Mex. $7.50 each.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Equitable Trust Company of New York. held December 8, a special meeting of the stockholders was called for December 29, 1925, for the purpose of authorizing an increase in the capital stock of the Company from $23,000,000. to $30,000,000., by the sale to stockholders of 69,000 shares at $200. per share on a basis of three tenths of one share for every share held, and the sale of 1,000 shares at auction at not less than $200. per share. This increase will give the Company a capital surplus and undivided profits of approximately $50,000,000, an amount commensurate to establish the proper capital ratio to its expanding business and provide for the Company's new building.

We are in receipt of an interesting and instructive booklet, "A Study of Cocoons of Central China", from the Shanghai International Testing House. The booklet gives the results of an experimental research on 1925 spring cocoons from the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu, which study suggested four conclusions: (1) that the reputed superiority of Tsalee raw silk from Chekiang Province is due to the superiority of the cocoons themselves, rather than the method of reeling. (2) that it is possible to sample and test masses of cocoons with sufficient accuracy to show the results which they will give in filature operation. (3) That Chekiang Province cocoons will give larger yield of superior fiber and larger production for steam filature supply than Kiangsu Province cocoons and (4) that buyers should encourage the individual cocoon farmers to produce superior cocoons. The booklet is being distributed by the Silk Association of America.

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New Book and Publications

The Foreign Policy of America

The Recent Foreign Policy of the United States: By George H. Blakeslee; New York: The Abingdon Press 1925. $2.00.

The author, for many years professor of history and international relations at Clark University, offers us in this book a series of lectures on America's relations with other countries. It is a timely and interesting volume in view of the fact that it deals with the past few years, the storm and stress "period during which Secretary Hughes has directed the foreign affairs of the United States" (p. 9).

In its dealings with other nations the United States has adhered to no uniform policy. On the contrary, it has followed a set of policies that are primarily regional in nature: one for Europe, another for Latin America, and still a third for the Pacific and the Far East.

Professor Blakeslee traces the development of America's policy toward Europe through its various stages of isolation during the period prior to the world war, close cooperation during the latter part of the war, a return to the theory of isolation with the termination of the war, and the more recent attitude of pursuing a middle course between isolation and entangling alliances, a course obviously dictated by America's growing economic interests in Europe. This increasing economic and financial "cooperation," to use the author's term, in Europe will naturally lead to the United States eventually joining the League of Nations, we are told. Whether or not this step will lead to closer friendship between Europe and the United States is another question. A visit to Germany, where Wilson is still regarded as the traitor of the German people, and to other European countries, where America is considered the Shylock nation because of its insistence that the war debts be paid, makes one fear that the relations are becoming more strained as time goes on. And this in spite of the Dawes Plan, which must sooner or later undergo extensive modification to be successful.

For Latin America there really exists three policies: the Monroe Doctrine, the Caribbean policy, and Pan-Americanism. The disagreement between Latin America and the United States over the Monroe Doctrine, Doctor Blakeslee explains as follows: "What the United States really wants is a material right: the unrestricted liberty of interpreting and enforcing its century-old national policy. What Latin America wants, in this respect, is a sentimental right: a statement of this which will not imply the national inferiority of the Latin-American republics" (p. 95).

As for the policy in the Caribbean, this consists first of all of the Monroe Doctrine plus certain additional policies covering specifically this particular sphere of America's interests. These policies "aim to control the Panama Canal as well as any other canal which may connect the Atlantic with the Pacific; to hold the military approaches to them; to give reasonable protection to legitimate American investments; and to encourage and, in certain cases, to maintain peace and political and financial stability throughout the region" (p. 100).

Pan-Americanism constitutes the third policy of the United States toward its southern neighbors. "Pan-Americanism, which implies naturally beneficial cooperation by the twenty-two republics, rests upon the assumption that they comprise a state system distinct from that of Europe, and that they possess common ideals, principles, and interests" (p. 129). Professor Blakeslee correctly points out that the Pan-American sentiment "has always been stronger in the United States than in the Latin-American republics" (pp. 133-34). Three main factors are accountable for this indifferent attitude on the part of Latin America: the ideal of Latin-Americanism, which excludes the United States from a grouping of the Latin-American republics; the League of Nations, which draws Latin America closer to Europe and away from the United States, especially so since America is not a member of the League; and "the fear of the alleged imperialism of the United States and of its intervention in the affairs of the Latin republics" (p. 181), an allegation that historically has considerable basis of fact.

The two-fold policy of the United States toward the Far East consists of the Open Door and the Integrity of China. This policy, pursued mostly by America alone but

at times by international cooperation, has been "carried to its greatest developments" (p. 197) at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. The treaty signed at this conference "contains definite commitments for closer international cooperation than any other agreement the United States has signed and ratified for over a hundred years. The treaty, excellent as it is, goes further in pledging the United States to action with other nations in regard to the Pacific than we have ever gone in regard to either Europe or the Americas" (p. 222).

The bases on which the Chinese-American friendship has been established are sketched briefly in their historical development. And the author is apprehensive that this friendly feeling between these two countries may not long continue. A change of attitude on the part of China toward the United States Doctor Blakeslee attributes to these chief causes: (1) the rising nationalism in China, which aims to throw off all forms of foreign control, aims that have virtually been attained since the writing of this book and since the developments of the May 30 incident which have culminated in the Peking Conference agreements; (2) "the propaganda of Bolshevik Russia, which is directed especially against the United States" (p. 292), a statement very difficult, if not impossible, to substantiate with facts; (3) the Pan-Asiatic movement, which has been intensified to a considerable degree by the Asiatic section of the recent immigration law whereby Japanese are excluded from the United States.

It is unquestionably true, as the author contends, that this section of the immigration law destroys most of the advantages gained by the Washington Conference and that it endangers America's policy in the Far East. However, there are few evidences, if any, which show conclusively that this law has been directly responsible for stimulating to any marked degree the Pan-Asiatic movement or that it has weakened America's position in China. The legitimate aspirations of nationalism in China, the present unwelcome Japanese military activities on Chinese soil, and the anti-Japanese demonstrations since the event of May 30, lead to quite opposite conclusions. "There is at least no assurance that the conditions of the past two decades will continue—a China especially friendly to the United States and particularly unfriendly to Japan" (p.295). But will not this depend upon America's attitude toward the developing nationalist movement in China rather than upon the immigration law which may intensify the Pan-Asiatic movement?

In the last chapter Professor Blakeslee marshals an imposing array of technical and economic and financial facts which support his argument that in the future the United States will unavoidably come into more frequent and closer contacts with other nations, irrespective of its past policies. But this is speculating on future developments and is therefore outside of the justifiable scope of the book. The volume might quite accurately be entitled "An Outline of American Diplomacy", for in it the author has surveyed in condensed form the entire field of this important subject. No attempt was made to develop the material in detail, and the reader will need to supplement it with additional sources, notably Fish's "American Diplomacy" for a more complete historical statement, Buell's thorough work on the Washington Conference, Coolidge's "The United States as a World Power" for a more critical attitude toward America's foreign policy, and others. The value of the book would be considerably enhanced had the author been less noncommittal and more critical. In giving so clear a statement of America's recent foreign affairs, supported by just enough historical background to make the discussion clear, Professor Blakeslee has made a significant contribution to the literature on this great topic.

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Fossil Man in Spain. By H. Obermaier.	11.50
Christianity and Modern Thought. By R. A. Gabriel.	5.75

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CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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The Week in the Far East

Speculation on the inevitable political shake up which follows every Chinese war is rife during the week under review. With the announcement of Marshal Feng of his intention to retire and to travel abroad, coming immediately after the remarkable "come back" of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and with the new cabinet hopelessly unsettled, Peking is a veritable maze of speculations, rumors and prophecies as to the future trend of the political affairs.

Soon after Feng Yu-hsiang had captured Tientsin he issued a statement, appearing in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) to the effect that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is the only person capable of handling the present critical situation and that the present chief executive had his (Feng's) highest respect and confidence. At that time it appears that the Kuominchun politicans had been urging Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to issue mandates dismissing Chang Tso-lin and Li Tsing-lin, an alleged Fengtien supporter, but the chief executive hedged, giving the excuse that such a step should not be taken until a new cabinet has been formed. Although a new cabinet list has been presented, mostly adherents of the Kuominchun, by Tuan Chi-jui to Marshal Feng for his approval, latest reports from Peking state that the cabinet ministers are hesitating to assume their jobs.

Chinese Skeptical As To Feng's Announcement

Chinese political circles are not taking very seriously Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's declaration that he is to retire to private life. The Christian General had made similar declarations before and they have only resulted in strengthening his position and in completely upsetting existing conditions.

According to the *N.C.D.N.* (Shanghai), Marshal Feng s faced with three serious problems:

1. The formation of a cabinet which thus far has not been successful. The cabinet over which Hsu Shih-ying was to have presided has not yet been formed, although Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's financial representative, Mr. Chen Chin-tao, has actually entered on various duties in Peking. Members of other groups than the Kuominchun, however, have altogether declined to serve or have been reticent about taking up their posts. This has been taken as a sort of vote of lack of confidence in the future of the Kuominchun and in Feng Yu-hsiang's ability to control the situation.

2. The death of "Little" Hsu has been directly attributed to Feng Yu-hsiang (we merely quote certain Chinese) and there has been so much and such direct criticism of him in this connection, that he is said to take the matter more seriously than was anticipated. Furthermore, Tuan Chi-jui is not taking the assassination without protest, as is evidenced by his solicitude over the burial of his former satellite, which means much in China.

3. The anti-Kuominchun forces in the Yangtze Valley are apparently coalescing with Chang Tso-lin on some program, the nature of which is probably not more clear to them than it is to the rest of the country. The fact, however, that even Admiral Tu Hsih-kuei has not accepted a cabinet portfolio is taken to indicate that various Yangtze elements including Sun Chuan-fang are engaged in forming an anti-Kuominchun alliance. Wu Pei-fu's circular telegram calling upon all military men to lay down their arms is taken to indicate a challenge to Marshal Feng to assume the full responsibility for future fighting.

Faced with these oppositional factors, it is said, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang himself throws down a challenge in the form of retirement from public life and a trip to Germany, which to Chinese means Moscow, for that Soviet city is on the way to Germany. It means that he will assume no responsibility for his organization and soldiers while he is out of the country but that he is going to a place where he can strengthen his position so that when he returns he will be a stronger factor than ever. Reading between the lines, Chinese politicians find a threat in the announced retirement because of the destination declared but they do not believe that it will ever be completely carried out. They rather feel that Feng Yu-hsiang is about to attack Mukden not through an intermediary, as Kuo Sung-lin was, but directly, and that all these statements are to confuse the people.

Japan Withdraws Occupation Troops

Indications that the war is over in Manchuria were confirmed this week by an announcement from the Japanese War and Foreign Offices that Japan's troops are to be withdrawn from Mukden and the restrictions of the six-mile neutral zone removed immediately. A *Eastern News Agency* dispatch states that the Japanese contingents will be removed into Korea, the last leaving Friday, January 8th. This action on the part of Japan dispelles the fear on the part of many Chinese, mostly students, that Japan had an ulterior motive in sending her troops into Mukden during the recent Chang-Kuo struggle. Marshal Chang's victory over General Kuo was celebrated with great glee in Mukden. Bonfires were burned in the streets and the old Marshal received many congratulations from his friends. Marshal Chang, however, has received severe criticism because of his ruthless torture of General Kuo and his wife, and the Mukden government, moreover, is now in most distressing financial straits, because of the war. Marshal Chang can only regain his

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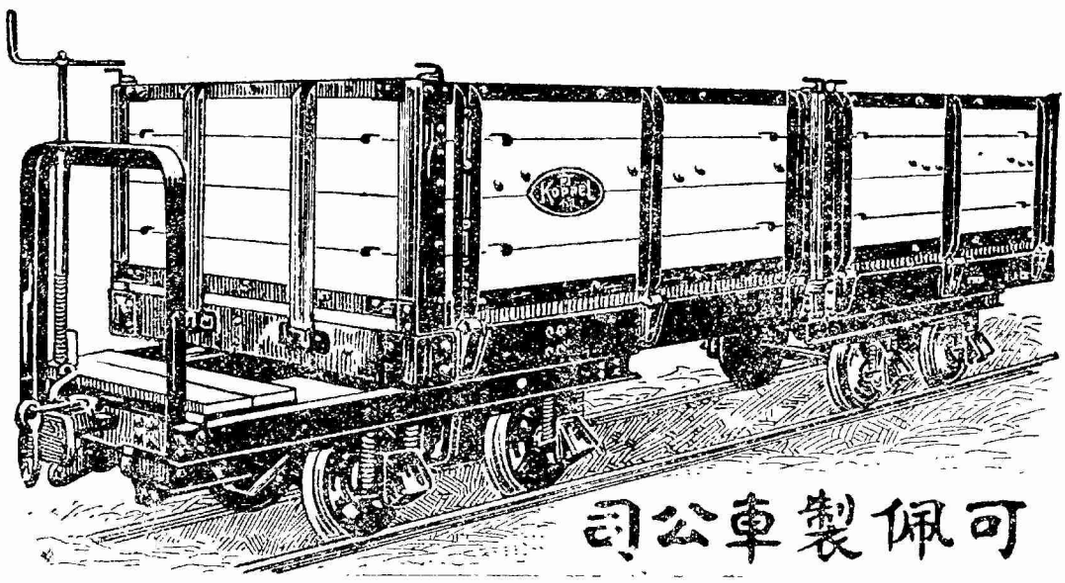

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former popularity by a economical, honest and efficient rule over Manchuria. "It has been the rapid economic growth of the Three Eastern Provinces which raised Marshal Chang Tso-lin to his dominant place," declares *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo) "His dollars and soldiers, which are the true ballots of the Chinese, have come to him because of the growing prosperity of the domains which he controls. If he would recover all that he has lost and gain even more ground there is but one path for him to follow, and that is the path to which he has again declared alleigence —concentration of the economic development and on the just government of Manchuria. His ability to hold his towering ambition in leash and adhere to this policy will prove a greater test of his character that did the armed struggle with General Kuo Sung-lin."

Will Change Declare Manchuria Independent?

According to an *Eastern News Agency* report of December 30, Marshal Chang Tso-lin will soon declare the Manchurian Provinces independent from Peking control and name himself Commander-in-chief of the Manchurian Forces, leaving the civil administration to the various civil governors of the three provinces. This action is interpreted as one of defiance against Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, and it now depends upon what the latter's appointees will do as to Shanhaikwan whether Marshal Chang will actually carry out his plans. Feng's decision to retire and travel abroad may have some effect on Chang's next move.

Shanghai Council's Check Returned

The check for $75,000, which was turned over to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai by the Shanghai Municipal Council as a compassionate grant to the victims and their families of the May 30 incident, has been reported to be returned to the Council by order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking. The communication states that the action on the part of the Shanghai Municipal Council was a one-sided decision and would, therefore, not be approved by the Chinese government. Officials of the Municipal Council, however, stated this week that they had not received the check nor had they been informed as to what action the Commissioner would take in the matter. According to a dispatch appearing in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) the Chinese government had fixed the amount at $2,000,000 and to take the matter up through the Diplomatic Body in Peking. Officials of the Council state they will not go above the $75,000 figure as they were not, according to the decision of the Judicial Inquiry Commission, asked to pay over any money. What they have tendered, they declare, has only been granted as a mark of good faith with the Chinese.

Extrality Conference January 9

The extraterritoriality conference, which has been postponed up to the present on account of the non-arrival in Peking of some of the Powers' delegates because of the recent interruption of train service between Peking and Tientsin as well as of the issue over the question of leadership of the conference, will open on the 9th instant, an agreement having been reached after the Chinese delegation had given up their insistency to hold the chairmanship.

GENEAL NEWS SUMMARY

January 4—The French financial proposals include drastic measures for the creation of a fund to abolish the national debt——The Marconi Wireless Co. has concluded an agreement with the British Government which will mean practically world-wide service——The Crown Prince of Rumania has renounced his succession to the throne, the result of an old marriage romance——Bank of England clearances in 1925 exceeded all records notwithstanding the state of the world's trade——Chinese Customs Revenue in 1925 showed an inappreprecíable increase: there was a heavy slump in returns from Shanghai——Peking's new Cabinet is not yet considered stable. It raised a few small loans from the Chinese banks to carry it over New Year.

January 5—Queen Mother Margherita of Italy dies——Zankoff cabinet in Sofia resigns——Severe snow storm hits northern Japan——Great damage to property and loss of life is caused by floods in Holland and Belgium——Vicount Willington will head delegates of Great Britain to China Boxer Fund conference——General Sun Chuan-fang is reported to be contemplating an invasion of Shangtung.

January 6—Flood situation in Holland and Belginm is improving——Mexican state railways are turned over to private ownership——Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang states that he will retire and travel abroad——American Samoa is damaged by hurricane——Dictatorship is proclaimed in Athens——Marshal Chang Tso-lin denies conclusion of secret pact with Japan——Berlin denies formation of German-American steel trust——More imigrant farm hands are urged for U.S.

January 7—Extrality Conference to begin work Saturday, Janauray 9——Secretary of Treasury Mellon says Italy should get easy settlement terms——*Ashai* flyers arrive back in Japan amid great welcome——Russia refuses to send delegates to preliminary conference on disarmament at Geneva——Berlin-Hamburg train now equipped with wireless telephony——The flood situation in Meuse and Weal region, Holland, is worse——Professor Stirling will head expedition to explore interior of New Guinea.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2017
JOSEPH ELLEAUAH WALKER,	Estate No. 473
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Elleauah Walker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 1, 1926, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JOSEPHINE C. WALKER
Administrator.
Shaowu, Fukien, China.

December 4, 1925.

In the United States Court for China

JOHN D. MOORE, Plaintiff.	Cause No. 2720
vs.	Civil No. 1080
MEMORY MOORE, Defendant,	SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

MEMORY MOORE,

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Jan. 6, 1926.

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Dec. 17th.	Sale Price Dec. 24th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Dec. 24th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101	101	7.90
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	93¼	93	8.25
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	90⅛	90¼	7.30
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	100⅜	100⅜	6.90
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1958	79	77½	7.95
Department of Seine S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 1, 1942	96½	96⅝	6.25
French Government S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1949	88¼	87⅞	8.15
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	101¼	101¼	6.90
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101	101⅛	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	94⅜	94⅛	7.50
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	80¾	80½	4.97
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86	85½	7.20
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	97	97	7.30
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	95½	95	7.50
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	92⅞	92¼	7.80
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	93	92½	6.50
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95⅛	95⅜	6.45
Republic of Finland S. F. Loan	7	Mar. 1, 1950	96	95⅜	7.40
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	96½	96	6.30
Free City Danzig, Republic of Danzig	7½	Nov. 5. 1945	96¼	96½	7.90

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Trade Opportunities

(American Consulate-General)

Vegetable Shortening: West coast firm wishes to export vegetable shortening or lard compound in large quantities. Details on file.

Clam Shells: West coast firm wishes to make connections with China exporters of fresh water Clam Shells for use in manufacturing of buttons. Details on file.

Kerosene and Lupricating Oils: West coast producers and shippers of Kerosene and Lubricating Oils are interested in this market.

Post Cards, Folders and View Books: Manufacturers of souvenir local view Post Cards, Folders, and View Books desire distributors in China. Samples and details on file.

Office, School and Theatre Furniture: Manufacturers of theatre chairs, school desks, and assembly seating wish to secure representation in China. Illustrated circulars, price list, and details on file.

Dental Supplies: Manufacturers of Filling Golds are interested in the China market. Illustrated catalog on file.

Knitting Machine: Distributors for knitting machines are interested in China market. Details on file.

Automatic Incubators: Manufacturers of automatic Incubators wish to make connections in this market. Illustrated catalog and details on file.

Paper Products and Specialities: Manufacturers of Papers, Paper Boards, and all paper products and specialities wish to secure agents in China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, January 6, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular, the price of Bar Silver in London has improved $\frac{1}{8}$d. for ready and $\frac{1}{16}$d. forward, today's quotations being 31$\frac{1}{16}$d. and 31$\frac{1}{8}$d respectively. Our official T/T rate on London has remained unchanged throughout the week at 3/1$\frac{1}{4}$d. The exchange market continues quiet with an easy tendency. At the close the best rates obtainable for Gold remittances are as follows:—T/T on London 3/1$\frac{15}{16}$d., New York 75$\frac{1}{8}$, Japan 57$\frac{3}{4}$. 4 m/s sterling paper can be placed at 3/1$\frac{1}{4}$d. Money is easy.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 54,773,000 an increase of Tls. 661,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 65,610,000 an increase of $ 770,000

Estimated value Tls. 101 512,000 as against Tls. 51,148,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Dec.	Thursday Dec. 31	Friday Jan 1	Sat'day Jan. 2	Monday Jan. 4	Tuesday Jan. 5	Wednesday Jan. 6
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.250	3/1¼			3/1¼	3/1¼	3/1¼
O/Dfits. ,,	—	3/1 15/16			3/1 15/16	3/1 15/16	3/1 15/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/1½			3/1½	3/1½	3/1½
T/T India	204 460	204½			204½	204½	204½
T/T France	2,096.000	2030			2000	1970	1980
T/T N. Y.	75.290	75¼			75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
T/T Hong	76.950	77⅛			77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
T/T Japan	57.410	57⅞			5/¾	58	58
T/T Batavia	185.070	185			185	185	185
T/T Strats	75.870	75¾			75¾	75¾	75¾
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.421	3/2¼	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	3/2⅜	3/2¼	3/2⅛
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2⅜			3/2½	3/2⅜	3/2⅛
4m/s ,, D/A	3/2.800	3/2⅜			3/2¾	3/2⅜	3/2⅛
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,092.460	2110			2085	2050	2065
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.255	77			77⅛	77⅛	77
4m/s ,, Does	—	77¼			77½	77⅜	77¼

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	31⅛	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	31⅛	31 1/16	31 11/16
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.63⅞			G.$.68⅝	G.$.68⅝	G.$.68¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 277.50			Tls. 281.20	Tls. 281.00	Tls. 281.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00			111.10	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.05			71.70	72.	71.85
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	5%			7%	5%	4%
*Closing Paice in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 127.6¼
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 485
London open Market of Dis, 3 ms/.	4⅞%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6¼
,, 4 ,,	4⅞%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4¼
,, 6 ,,	4⅞%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/9¼

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Dec. Customs Rate Tls. 1.18 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Harrison, Dec. 2, from U. S. A.

Sheetings White, over 4 in. wide	Yds.	434
Copper Ingots	Pls.	840
,, Wire	,,	4,237
Iron Chains	,,	13
,, Naile, Wire	,,	1
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	15
,, Sheets	,,	737
,, Wire Shorts	,,	648
Iron, Galvanized: Wire	,,	62
,, Shorts	,,	368
Steel Tool	,,	10
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	376
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,291
Asparagus	,,	30
Barley, Pearl	,,	38
Bronze Powder	,,	8
Butter	,,	88
Canned Fruits	,,	75
Glycerine	,,	308
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20%	,,	1,085
Ink, Printing	,,	84
Leather, Patent	,,	12
,, Sole	,,	519
Paper Blotting	,,	58
,, Cardboard	,,	16
,, Writing	,,	187
,, Unclassed	,,	2,533
Raisins	,,	10
Soap, Laundry	,,	19
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	252
,, Nitrate of	,,	84
Sugar Cube	,,	5
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,516
,, Prepared	,,	20
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,267
Files	Doz.	1,950
Handkerchiefs	,,	1,324
Canned Meats	,,	579
,, Salmons	,,	238
,, Sardines	,,	1,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	3,553
Varnish	,,	600
Cigars	Mille	3
Cigarettes	,,	16,120
Motor-cars	Pcs.	17
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 791	Hk. Tls.	32,800
Treasure: Silver Bars	,,	729,722

S. S. President Madison, Dec. 2, from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	854
Flour, Corn	,,	41
Glucose	,,	50
Packings, Unclassed	,,	3
Paints, Unclassed	,,	17
Soda, Nitrate of	,,	158
Lanterns	Pcs.	20,400
Imitation Leather	,,	7
Oilcloth	,,	1,200
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	5,405
Paints, Unclassed	,,	685

S. S. President Harrison, Dec. 3, To Boston.

Silk, Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced: Other Ports	Bls. 31 Pcs.	21,44
Silk, Refuse: Shanghai	Bls. 51 ,,	162.55
Other Ports	,, 130 ,,	225.31
Intestines, Sheep's, Salted	,,	40
Wool, Sheep's	,,	19

To Providence.

Silk, Refuse: Other Ports	Bls. 120 Pls.	1.25

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	1,007
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	221
,, ,, other Ports	,,	2
Antimony, Oxide	,,	218
Brassware	,,	118
Bristles	,,	50
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	342
,, ,, Moist	,,	689
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	168
Hides, Buffalo	,,	143
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	74
Lichees, Dried	,,	36
Paper	,,	12
Soy	,,	111
Sugar, Brown	,,	18
Tungsten Ore	,,	1,050
Wool, Sheep's	,,	364
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,226

S. S. President Taft, Dec. 5, from U. S. A.

Sheetings: Grey, 12½	Pcs.	6,000
Lemons, Fresh	,,	52,350
Pianos	,,	2
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	1,053
Woollen Goods, Unclassed	,,	3,991
Iron, Galvanized: Wire	Pls.	349
,, Shorts	,,	645
Tinfoil	,,	1
Almonds	,,	3
Bacon	,,	2
Canned Asparagus	,,	67
,, Fruits	,,	94
Cheese	,,	29
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 775 ,,	2,756
Fruits, Fresh	,,	13
,, Preserved	,,	79
Ink, Printing	,,	173
Leather, Sole	,,	526
Macaroni	,,	6
Milk, Evaporated	,,	1,061
,, Condensed	,,	2,091
Oranges, Fresh	,,	174
Packings, Unclassed	,,	1
Prunes, Dried	,,	23
Raisins	,,	6
Soap Powder	,,	8
Sugar, Refind	,,	45
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,556
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	112
Varnish	,,	216
Chocolate	Lb.	4,224
Canned Fish	Doz.	200
,, Fruits	,,	69
,, Meats	,,	374
,, Vegetable	,,	987
Coffee, in Tins	,,	24
Fruits, Preserved	,,	151
Cigarettes	Mille.	22,990

S. S. Taiyo Maru, Dec. 5, from U. S. A.

Tobacco, Leaf	Pls.	80

S. S. West Sequana, Dec. 7, from U. S. A.

Bleaching Powder	Pls.	300
Gasoline, in Cases	Galls.	299,880
Paint	,,	70
Petroleum Wax	,,	1,000
Oil, Kerosene in Cases	,,	1,000
,, Lubricating Mineral	,,	339
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	1,043

S. S. Havana Maru, Dec. 8, To New York

Antimony Regulus	Tls.	420
Bristles	,,	50
Oil, Wood	,,	12,250
Tungsten Ore	,,	420
Soap Lye Residue	,,	318
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	7,200

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Since the issue of our last circular the market manifested a succession of firm markets, and prices on the whole advanced about Tls. 1.50 per picul above the level current as last reported. The principal factors underlying the local situation were: (1) the sharp advances in Mid-Americans and Indians (2) the improved demand for local spot deliveries and (3) the active covering of shorts in the local cotton exchange.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, we still consider a higher level of prices, but we cannot encourage our friends to follow the Bulls too far at the moment. And as long as the American and Indian markets remain in a steady position there appears to be no reason for any abrupt advances taking place in our markets, and as the Chinese New Year festivities are fast approaching there may arise opportunities for absorbing offerings at more favorable rates and of which advantage should be taken, as from a survey of the world cotton situation at the moment, there is every likelihood of further advances in the rates being experienced in the not too distant future.

Yarn:—The market has been quite firm during the past week, and prices advanced by Tls. 4.- to Tls. 5.- above the level last ruling. In all some 9000 to 10000 bales of local spinnings both for spot and forward deliveries have been booked for export to Canton, Newchwang, Swatow. Wuhu, Ningpo, Szechuen, Tientsin, Changsha, Hankow, Kiangse, Weihaiwei and Fukien, and about 8000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 10.27
,, -Middling last reported 9.92
Tone of market, *Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ... 291
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan 349
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Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 20.45 Spot.
19.65 Jan.
19.52 Mar.
19.12 May.
18.75 July.
18.11 Oct.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, spot	Tls.	36.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	33.50
M. Ginned, Spot	,,	34.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	33.50
Ningpo, Spot	,,	31.00

Tone of the market:—*Firm*.

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Gande, Price Ltd.	Agfa Products.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

A Survey of the Silk Industry of Central China

(*Continued from last week*)

These values have been computed from the average of recorded yields obtained by filatures and the average ptice received. The total is Tls. 10 higher than the average return on by-products.

To illustrate how high grade cocoons can bring more profit to the filature men, let us take 30 piculs of green cocoons as raw material and reel them into silk, with the averages given in the above table as the basis for calculation. Assuming 30 piculs of green cocoons were brought at the producing districts at $60 a picul (the average price for 1924) and that it takes 4 piculs of green cocoons to make one picul of dry cocoons, 10 piculs of dry cocoons would be obtained. At the normal rate of exchange the total cocoon cost would be Tls. 128 per picul of dry cocoons. Adding Tls. 32 per picul for the cost of drying purchasing, expenses, likin tax, transportation, storage and interest the total cost of dry cocoons delivered at the filature would be Tls. 160 per picul. The expenses in working on the different grades of cocoons and the income from silk produced are given in the following table:

General Average of Filatures

Cocoon Quality	Extra	No. 1	No. 2	Miscellaneous
Piculs of cocoon used	3.43	3.26	1.39	1.92
Cocoon cost in Tls...	548	522	222	307
Manufacturing Expenses	189	170	81	—
Selling expenses	26	20	6	—
	763	712	309	307
Picul of raw silk produced	0.86	0.67	0.21	
Yield in catties	399	487	660	
Production of silk per day in Chinese oz	9.50	7.50	5.00	
Selling price of silk Tls.	1180	1150	1100	
Value of silk produced Tls.	1015	770	231	
Value of by-products in Tls.	—	—	—	209
Profit or loss in Tls. (+ or −)	+ 269	+ 38	− 82	− 98

The selling prices of raw silk for the different grades as given in the table are the average prices on the Shanghai raw silk market for the year 1924. The miscellaneous column includes the unreelable cocoons which are sold with the long waste produced.

The above table shows that in working on extra cocoons, the profit is Tls. 269, and on the No. 1 cocoons only Tls. 38. The total profit is greatly reduced by the loss incurred in working the No. 2 cocoons and in the sale of the unreelable ones. So the net profit converting the ten piculs of dry cocoons into raw silk is Tls. 127. The figures show very clearly the value of the different grades of cocoons to the filatures. Had all the cocoons been in the extra grade, a profit of Tls. 784 per 10 piculs of dry cocoons would have increased the earnings of the filature enormously. The report of the Silk Association of Japan shows that the average yield of Japanese cocoons is 350. This would mean that all the cocoons would have to be better than the quality of the extra given. The problem of improving the quality of Chinese cocoons, therefore, is the most vital one to the filature men.

The tests made at the Shanghai International Testing House on cocoons produced from disease free eggs show that the yield is consistently high. Two tables follow, one giving yield tests on cocoons produced from disease free eggs and the other, yield tests on cocoons from native eggs. These tests were all made under exactly the same conditions by a good reeling girl, obtained from a high grade filature, and are, therefore, comparable throughout.

(*To be continued next week*)